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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Substantial savings in crop mortgage costs, due to eliminations and reductions in filing and recording fees on crop and livestock loans.

New safeguards for the dairy industry, eliminating many of the more serious bad trade practices which have taken heavy toll from the dairyman.

And a greatly broadened and strengthened standardization code to guarantee the quality and market stability of the state's commodities.

Such are some of the benefits which will accrue to California agriculture as a result of legislation sponsored by the various state-wide farm organizations and enacted by the 1935 state legislature.

Savings and increased farm income amounting to thousands of dollars will be pocketed by the farming industry as by-product of the new legislation and it is probable that every farmer in the state will share, either directly or indirectly, in the advantages of the program.

The legislature passed seven bills sponsored by Senator Bradford S. Crittenden of Stockton and several associates, striking at the recording fee racket and eliminating unnecessary costs to farm borrowers.

The measures—senate bills 741, 742, 743, 748, 749, 750 and 751—eliminate many filing and recording costs on both crop and livestock loans and reduce other incidental loan charges.

At least 12 important dairy bills passed both houses of the legislature and now await the governor's signature, with S. B. 1102, by Senator Sanborn Young of Los Gatos—the long-fought and much-discussed dairy control act—heading the list. In its amended form, this act finally received the support of all interested groups. It provides for minimum prices to producers on market milk and also sets up the machinery for eliminating many bad trade practices. Similarly, A.B. 1135, also awaiting executive approval to become law, provides for market control of manufactured dairy products.

Other importan bills to the dairyman include the celebrated "oleo bill"—A. B. 568, by Assemblyman Frazier, placing a 10-cent per pound tax on all butter substitutes except when they are made from domestic fats and oils, and S. B. 171, by Senator Perry, permitting creameries to sell back manufactured products (especially cream) to their farm patrons without meeting market grade requirements.

Also enacted and now pending before the governor are a group of bills by Assemblyman Thorp, amending various sections of the general dairy law in the interest of uniformity and better classification.

Ten major standardization bills were adopted, with celery coming under the fruit and vegetable standardization act for the first time.

The standardization bills and the crops they affect are S. B. 1087, olives; A. B. 92, lettuce; A. B. 462, walnuts; A. B. 463, persimmons; A. B. 482, asparagus; A. B. 524, gravenstein apples; A. B. 974, cherries; A. B. 1244, avocadoes; A. B. 1381, celery; A. B. 918, dates.

Still another important farm bill which won legislative approval was S. B. 96, by Senator Garrison, transferring administration and enforcement of the feedstuffs law from the state department of health to the state department of agriculture.

Chamber of Commerce Directors Meet Tuesday

Campbell chamber of Commerce directors met Tuesday evening and decided to hold the final meeting before summer vacations. The luncheon will be served by Baird at Community hall on June 10. Other matters discussed will be acted upon at a later date.

Thomas, Kirk, Teresi Losse on Control Board

Four new members were elected to the prune control board out of 15 non-association committeemen to be selected, in the election which closed Saturday. They are J. P. Thomas, Bert Kirk, Sr., Peter Peter Teresi.

Committeement Harry Pyle, Nick Nelson and Andrew Jurian were defeated and one vacancy occured which was filled by the election of tePre Teresi.

These new members are opposed to the board's stand on the government 28 per cent hold-out, but are in the minority and will not be able to change the action at this time.

Miss Dorothy Williams, assistant United States district attorney prosecuting cases against alleged violators of the AAA agreement declared the AAA act does not contain the constitutional objections raised in the NRA decision.

Shell Opens Full Depot, Los Gatos

Growing business of the Shell Oil company in this territory has advanced the Los Gatos office to

D. H. Clark

the position of an independent depot reporting directly to the division manager, instead of being a sub-depot as heretofore, according to announcement today by W. P. Durkee, Jr., vice president in charge of marketing.

D. H. Clark, formerly central division lubrication salesman, has been named manager of the new Los Gatos depot and already has taken charge.

"I expect that the new Los Gatos depot will show substantial increase in business under the new arangement and hope that it will be necessary to increase the staff frequently," said Durkee, in announcing the new status of the Los Gatos plant.

Pundita Circle In Annual Meeting

Mrs. L. D. Morgan entertained at the annual meeting of Pundita circle recently at her home on Quito road. She was assisted by Miss Mary Candee and Mrs. E. F. Pope.

The business meeting was conducted by President Mrs. W. H. Stray. Reports from officers and committee chairmen were read. Mrs. Wilbur Mitchell, the secretary, gave a most interesting account of the prominent events of the year.

Officers elected for the 1935-36 club year include Mrs. W. H. Stray, president; Mrs. M. E. Mumma, vice president; Mrs. Stanley Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. George Page, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. E. Purmort, treasurer; Mrs. E. K. Clendening, parliamentarian.

Various committees were appointed by the president at the meeting.

Guests on this occasion were Mrs. A. G. Wallace, who has recently become a resident of the community; Mrs. J. L. Ford of Watsonville, a house guest of Mrs. Dalvit, and Mrs. Ellen Serviss of Gridley, who is a visitor at the home of Mrs. York.

The hostesses served refreshments during the social hour that followed.

The annual picnic of the organization will be held in the Standish garden on June 5, a picnic supper being served at 6:30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Campbell of Berkeley were here Sunday visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Henry Campbell.

The Congregational Guild food sale scheduled for June 1 at Field's store has been postponed to June 8 on account of the week-end holiday. A generous offering of saleable dishes for the later date is earnestly solicited.

Mrs. W. S. Shelley entertained a party of ladies at bridge at her home at Llewellyn Terrace, Ben Lomond, recently.

Al West and Gayno Eddlemon were among the Waltonites on Pitt river over the week-end.

Clean-Up Week To Be Observed Here

The annual clean-up week for rubbish and fire hazards has been set by Fire Chief Ed Genasci and Leslie White, president of the chamber of commerce.

All residents of the community are urged to clean up the dry grass about vacant lots and yards at this time that fire may be prevented later and the town present a neater appearance to visitors.

With the hearty cooperation of our volunteer firemen our town has carried out this plan in former years and the residents have become expert "cleaner-uppers." The committee in charge are Chief Ganasci, Frank Coupland, and Jack Scott.

If you are in doubt about your part of the job, confer with either the committeemen or Mr. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Raisch of Moreland district will start Thursday on an overland auto tour to their old home in eastern Canada. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Grattan will go with them as far as Iowa for a visit with relatives. On their return the Grattans will drive two new automobiles for delivery here.

Miss Cora Mitchell will undergo a serious operation at Los Angeles Saturday. Miss Eva Mitchell will go there Friday to be with her sister.

Prune Crops to be Good Despite the Earlier Outlook

Davis, May 30—Despite early indications that because of an unusually light bloom there would be a poor prune crop, the pomology division of the University of California has ascertained that the set of fruit is far heavier than in years of full bloom. Indications are, according to Dr. O. Lilleland at the branch of the college of agriculture here, that the crop will be bountiful.

Dr. Lilleland has conducted tests of the percentage of fruit as compared to blossoms, in various parts of the state. In the Hollister district the count showed 27.7 per cent set this year as against 11.2 last year, when the bloom was heavy. Sutter county set 15.9 as against 7.9 last year; Butte had 38.7 as against 31.6; Colusa 20.9 compared to 7.8; Tehama 31.3 instead of 8.5 in 1934; and Shasta showed 34.6 against 23.1.

"Individual growers," says Dr. Lilleland, "are removing fruits by hand-thinning or by pruning where the load in the tree seems excessive. Larger sizes at harvest and greater regularity of bearing compensates the grower for the lightening of the load in this manner.

"Over-bearing of French prune trees recently has been determined to be at least partly responsible for a leaf scorch and die-back condition of trees in some areas in the Sacramento valley. The early removal of fruit to prevent excessive yield will reduce the injury. More severe dormant pruning in winter has been effective in partially preventing over-bearing leaf scorch and die-back in these French prune tree areas."

Farmers' Brotherhood Announces Meeting

Peter Teresi, president of the Farmer's Brotherhood of America, Inc. announced today that the first official meeting will be held at Harmony Hall, 583 West San Carlos street, San Jose, Monday, June 3 at 8 p. m.

Every member is requested to attend and bring his membership receipt with him, as only members will be admitted, Teresi said.

Group 2 of the Congregational guild will meet next Wednesday, June 5, at the manse. Members of the group please note the change of day.

SUNSWEET TO MAKE $100,000 PAYMENT ON 1934 CROP DELIVERIES

San Jose, May 30—Checks totaling approximately $100,000 are being prepared for mailing on June 3 by the California Prune and Apricto Growers association to their apricot members as final payment on 1934 crop deliveries, according to C. D. Cavallaro, general manager of the association. A complete schedule showing the amount per pound being paid and also the total amount realized on each size and grade will accompany the checks.

These schedules show that the association realized for its Apricot grower members 17 cents per pound net cash for average grade No. 1 Blenheim apricots, and for other grades and varieties an equally favorable price, allowance being made for the usual trade differentials between the various qualities of fruit. Over and above the cash return to growers each grower will receive an equity credit amounting to approximately $12 per ton which means another additional 1-2 cent per pound. The association is also making a substantial payment on all off-grade apricots delivered by its members.

In commenting on these payments, the general manager of the association said, "These payments to our growers represent amounts well above the state average paid to apricot growers, non-members of the association, on 1934 crop sold to independent packers. The association has enjoyed a good marketing season in apricots and the demand for package apricots was such that the association finds itself without sufficient fruit to fill this class of demand." It was stated by the management that the favorable showing made by the association is attracting a number of apricot growers into the organization and the association is looking forward to another successful marketing season for its growers.

President Dunlap announced that on June 15 the association would pay to those growers who own class D equities in the association and those who recently received supplementary series C certificates, interest which would normally be due on June 30 and amounting to approximately $54,000. It was pointed out that payments coming at this time would be of material assistance to apricot growers in taking care of part of their harvesting expenses for the new crop.

C. Y. O. Ball Club To Meet Redwood

The Burbank-Campbell C. Y. O. Midgets and Juniors will play at Campbell Sunday, June 2 for the C. Y. O. championship of the Peninsula, having trimmed San Francisco last week. Their opponents will be the Redwood city boys, champions of San Mateo county.

This is the first of a three-game series. Henry Frank will pitch for the Midgets, and Al Frank for the Juniors. The latter pitched a three-hit game against the Dutch Tavern last Sunday, striking out 15.

Tony Tonish of Redwood is regarded as a coast league prospect—so a pitchers' battle can be expected. The second game of the series will be played at Redwood City on June 9.

The Midget game this Sunday will start at 1:30; Juniors at 3. The line-ups for Burbank-Campbell are, Midgets:

Henry Frank, p; Verne Cooley, c; Everett Vierra, 1b; Marcus Klichan, 2b; Mitchell Lolrnich, ss; Clarence Valine, 3b; Leo Vierra, lf; Wilmer Bennett, cf; Francis Holmes, rf.

Juniors: Al Frank, p; Pete Ban, c; Les Rose, 1b; Frank Lovoi, 2b; Ellis Prandi, ss; R. Vizzusi, 3b; P. Vizzusi, lf; P. Bluhan, cf; M. Cook, rf; Corey and Peterson, sub.

Auto Races At San Jose Sunday

The California Auto Racing association announces they have sanctioned the auto racing events to be held at San Jose speedway Sunday, June 2.

Leading drivers who plan to participate include Boyless Leverett, 1934 champion; Howard Cox, Texas; Jack Wilcox of Detroit, Lloyd Higbe of Chicago, Art Armstrong of San Francisco, and Art Scovil, holder of the San Jose track record.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shank came home from Lake Tahoe Wednesday for a week of valley atmosphere and to witness the graduation of their daughter Mary from an East Bay prep school. They returned Wednesday to the lake accompanied by Mary and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shank and daughter Patsy, the former to aid his father in a business enterprise at the lake.

Back o' the Flats by Percy Crosby

"Give us it! You had it on all day."

Kiwanis Hears of German Affairs

Lawrence Campodonico as chairman of the day at Kiwanis Tuesday presented Hans Herrlau, who gave a very interesting talk on Germany and its recovery.

Mr. Herrlau, who was born in Germany and served in the World war, is an entertaining and instructive speaker, and having but recently returned from Germany, has a fund of information on conditions there. He stated that this country has quite as good chemists now as are to be found elsewhere, and he speaks with authority, being himself a chemist with the Henry C. Hacke Chemical company of San Francisco.

Fred H. Tibbetts, conservation engineer, will speak next Tuesday on "The Progress of Water Conservation," and J. E. Wiesendanger will tend the gate.

Service Club Holds Annual Meeting

The Women's Service club of Campbell held its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. W. N. Lloyd last week. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Mrs. E. R. Kennedy, president; Mrs. Arthur Wellington, first vice president; Mrs. Lloyd K. Wood, second vice president; Mrs. G. E. Farley, secretary, and Mrs. D. W. Clark, treasurer.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. W. R. Morgan and Miss Winnifred Grizzle, at the close of an enjoyable afternoon.

A picnic will be held at the home of Wesley C. Toy of Williams road the next club meeting, June 5.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt's Veto of Bonus Bill Overriden by House, Upheld by Senate—Ford Boosts Wages—Hitler's Peace Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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SETTING a new precedent, President Roosevelt "acted as his own messenger" and personally returned to Speaker Byrne the Patman bonus measure with his disapproval. Before a joint session of the house and senate and crowded galleries the Chief Executive read his veto message, an able and well ordered document in which he set forth his conviction that "the welfare of the nation as well as the future welfare of the veterans wholly justifies my disapproval of this measure." Asserting that an able-bodied citizen, even though he wore a uniform, should not be accorded treatment different from that of other citizens, he said:

President Roosevelt

"The veteran who is disabled owes his condition to the war. The healthy veteran who is unemployed owes his troubles to the depression. Any attempt to mingle the two problems is to confuse our efforts."

Mr. Roosevelt's stern warning against the dangers of inflation inherent in the measure was listened to in silence, though there was mild applause at other times. All his argument was in vain so far as the house was concerned, for as he left the chamber there were quick demands for a vote and by the time he had reached the White House the representatives had overriden his veto and again passed the bill by a vote of 322 to 98. In the affirmative were 248 Democrats, 64 Republicans, 7 Progressives and 3 Farmer-Laborites. Those voting to sustain the veto were 60 Democrats and 38 Republicans.

The re-passed bill was laid before the senate by Vice President Garner, and Senator Thomas insisted on the reading of the veto message in that body. Action was postponed for one day because a lot of the senators wanted to make speeches.

The debate in the senate was long and perfervid, and quite unnecessary because the result of the vote had been a certainty for several days. Fifty-four senators voted to override the veto; but 40 supported the President, and only 32 were needed to kill the measure. Three members had switched over from their stand when the bill was first passed. They were Pittman of Nevada, Pope of Idaho and Coolidge of Massachusetts, all Democrats. The only absentee was Norbeck of South Dakota. Dennis Chavez, the new senator from New Mexico, caused a surprise by voting to uphold the veto.

BONUS advocates and inflationists were prepared for further action in various ways. One plan was the introduction of a bill to draw $2,000,000,000 to pay the bonus from the work-relief appropriation, out of which the President has already approved the allocation of about $1,000,000,000 for immediate work projects. Other measures, as riders to navy or legislative appropriation bills, were being drafted. So there was a prospect of a great tangle in the administrations' legislative program.

IN ITS annual statement the Ford Motor company discloses that it made a gain of $3,759,311 in 1934 over the previous year, to a total of $580,276,391. Just before these figures were made public, the company announced that the minimum daily wage of its employees would be raised from $5 a day to $6, adding approximately $2,000,000 a month to the payroll. The Ford and Lincoln plants in Detroit and all other cities share in this revision of the wage scale.

Henry Ford began boosting the wage scale back in 1914, and in answer to adverse criticism of economists, he made the pay increases a policy of his company. He put the minimum wage at $6 in 1919 and ten years later raised it to $7, where it remained until the end of 1931. With the depression it fell back to $4, but in March, 1934, a raise to $5 was made. The company's announcement says:

"The Ford Motor company has paid its workers a total of $623,000,000 over and above what the company need to have paid had it followed the general wage scale."

MISS JANE ADDAMS, "first citizen of Chicago," internationally famed as a social worker and peace advocate, has gone to her reward, and her passing is deeply mourned by the many thousands of poor and unfortunate persons for whom she had made life more endurable. She started her real life work in 1889 among the Italians and other foreigners on Chicago's West side, founding Hull House, which grew into the most famous social settlement in America. Later her activities were extended to the amelioration of sweat-shop conditions, the child labor problem, and then to the matter of international peace. During the war she was made president of the women's international peace conference at The Hague, and she interviewed the officials of virtually every one of the belligerent nations. Three times she presided at the sessions of the International Congress of Women, and she was prominent in many humanitarian movements. But it is as the head of Hull House and the tireless friend of the poor and underprivileged that her memory will live longest.

FIRST of the list of projects to be undertaken under the works relief program is the Passamaquoddy tidal power scheme, and there is a lot of grumbling because it was placed at the head of the line by the President himself. This project was once turned down as uneconomic by Secretary Ickes, the assertion being that it would cost too much in comparison with the returns that might be expected, would take too long for completion and was in a region where so much work relief was not needed. But Mr. Roosevelt, whose Campobello summer cottage is near the location of the proposed dam site, is said to be personally interested in the project, believing it will bring new industries to the area. Another argument in its favor is that the question of the practicability of harnessing the ocean tides may be settled by it.

Major Fleming

Anyhow, this big Maine project is to go ahead, and Maj. Philip B. Fleming of the army engineers corps has been chosen to take charge of the construction. Major Fleming has been serving in the PWA for some time but has been released for this Eastport work.

IN ADDITION to the Passamaquoddy project, calling for $10,000,000, about a billion dollars in work-relief allotments were given verbal approval by the President, these having been favorably passed on by the allotment board. Included in this program are extensive rivers and harbor works throughout the country, and a $100,000,000 integrated works program for Wisconsin. The latter was planned by Senator La Follette and his brother, Governor La Follette, and approved by the administration.

These initial allotments will put a lot of men to work in a short time, for the plans for many of the projects already are complete. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that 25 to 50 per cent of the work-relief funds to be spent in the various states would go out through mandatory allotments to such units as the CCC, highway construction and grade crossing elimination. Funds for these expenditures were earmarked in the bill.

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER, appearing before the reichstag, outlined a 13 point program for disarmament and the improvement of international relations, and did it so well it cannot well be ignored by the other nations of Europe. He again rejected the resolution of the League of Nations council condemning him for the rearming of Germany, but said Germany might return to the league if that body divorced itself from the principles of the Versailles treaty and from the "psychology of victors and vanquished" and "after Germany is granted full equality rights, extending to all functions and privileges in international life."

To the great satisfaction of Great Britain, Hitler promised to respect the territorial clauses of the Versailles treaty, which, he said, could not be modified by unilateral action. He declared Germany was willing to sign non-aggression pacts with all her neighbors except Lithuania, and to agree to an arms embargo if others would do the same. Also the reich is ready to sign an air convention supplementing the Locarno pact.

Maj. Gen. Walter von Reichenau, director of the ministry of defense, announced that under the new conscription decrees the classes of 1914 and 1915—Germany's "war babies"—would be called up for medical examinations starting June 1. The able men of the class of 1914 will be called to the colors November 1 for the army and air force. The class of 1915 is to be conscripted for the labor service at the same time.

ETHIOPIA, in a note to the League of Nations council, defied the Italian war preparations and gave warning that she "would yield neither to intimidation nor to violence." Capt. Anthony Eden and Pierre Laval tried in vain to persuade Baron Aloisi, Italian delegate, to accept a gift of exclusive economic privileges in Ethiopia in exchange for saving the league's face and keeping a united front in Europe. The statesmen in Geneva began to believe there was no way of stopping Mussolini's African adventure. The Rome government is decidedly exasperated against Great Britain, charging that the British are promoting the shipment of war materials to Ethiopia through British Somaliland. Emperor Haile Selassie has just bought a large fleet of bombing planes from Turkey, some of which were sold to the Turks by British firms.

MANEUVERS of the Pacific fleet were marred by another fatal airplane accident. A seaplane plunged into the ocean 40 miles south of Midway island and the six members of its crew were lost. The victims were: Lieut. Harry Brandenburger, Lieut. Charles J. Kelly, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate P. C. Litts, Chief Radioman C. M. Derry, First Machinist's Mate P. J. Proteau and Third Machinist's Mate Q. A. Sharpe.

GOV. MARTIN L. DAVEY of Ohio withdrew the warrant charging Federal Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins with criminal libel, so the administrator was able to visit Cleveland and make a speech without being arrested. The governor said that "all the objectives which were sought have been accomplished and no good purpose can be served by carrying on guerilla warfare." Besides that, he didn't want to embarrass the Democratic party.

HOUSE leaders were hurrying toward passage of the administration's amendments to the AAA act, enlarging the powers of that organization, the demand of opponents for long debate being denied. It was certain this measure would arouse controversy in the senate. Jobbers and retailers of foodstuffs, of whom there are about 911,000 in the country, are much disturbed by these proposed amendments, for the measure extends to them the processing taxes now imposed on food manufacturers, makes them subject to regulations not yet specified and requires that each one be licensed by the AAA.

NEVER recovering consciousness after a motor cycle accident, Col. Thomas E. Lawrence—the glamorous "Lawrence of Arabia" of war days—died in a military hospital in Dorsetshire, England. Yet in his twenties when he organized the revolt of the Arabs against Turkey, Lawrence gained undying fame. When after the peace King George sought to reward him, he refused on the ground that injustice had been done to his friends the Arabs. He changed his name to T. E. Shaw and devoted himself to experimental work in aeronautics. His writings included a brilliant account of his experiences in Arabia and a translation of the Odyssey.

SECRET hearings were opened by the house military affairs committee to investigate charges that the Tennessee Valley authority already has squandered $1,000,000 of government money in questionable awards of contracts for dynamite and powder and through other irregularities. Arthur E. Morgan, head of the TVA, and his two fellow directors, David Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan, were summoned before the committee.

A. E. Morgan

The charges are contained in an audit of the TVA made by Comptroller General J. R. McCarl. Some of the irregularities he claims to have uncovered are:

The awarding without competitive bidding of a contract which obligated the government for an indefinite sum of money, estimated at $615,000.

Overpayments of an original contract by as much as 120 per cent.

Awarding of contracts in contravention of law, to firms which were not the low bidders, with one contract going to a bidder who was seventh from low.

Failure to require one large contractor to post performance bond and at the same time the payment of fees to this contractor in advance, despite a legal prohibition against advance payments.

Solicitation of bids by telephone or circulars among a certain group of private business houses, or in other irregular ways.

The inquiry came as the administration was trying to get the house committee to report favorably the bill, recently passed by the senate, providing more money for the TVA and enlarging its scope of operations.

CROWN Prince Frederik of Denmark and Princess Ingrid of Sweden were married in Stockholm in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. A week of activities preceded the ceremony, attracting great throngs to the Swedish capital.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington. — The senate has again indulged in its favorite pastime of straining at the gnats and swallowing the camels. Its latest camel that was swallowed at one gulp and with the same ease as the man on the flying trapeze was passage of the so-called Wagner labor disputes bill. The consensus seems to be that reformers in the senate reached the highwater mark when they capitulated to the labor lobby and put further insurmountable difficulties in the way of recovery for business.

Wagner Bill Dangerous

Of course, the Wagner bill still must run the gauntlet of house passage. It appears, however, that the labor lobby will drive it through there substantially in its present form unless smaller communities in the United States awaken to the dangers of such legislation. The probabilities are that house members will not hear from home in time to influence their votes and prevent passage of the legislation.

The bill, drafted by the German-born Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) creates a national labor relations board. This body will have almost judicial powers in settling labor disputes and in connection with those powers the board can actually say to an employer of workers that he must not promote an organization among them other than of the type of their own choosing. In other words, a labor agitator representing the American Federation of Labor will be permitted to enter anybody's shop and organize the workers and the employer will be powerless to prevent it. If, however, he sought to have his workers organize themselves into a union not affiliated with organized labor, the proposed labor relations board can order it stopped. Actually, and there seems to be little dispute of this potentiality in the legislation, it is designed to establish the American Federation of Labor in this country as a class strong enough to control the management of commerce and industry.

Although the senate action in passage of the bill was overwhelming, it was not accomplished until the Democratic Senator Tydings of Maryland shouted over the din the warning that the measure would ruin chances of business recovery. The Maryland senator sought to amend the bill with a provision prohibiting coercion and intimidation of employees by "anyone whatsoever." Then Senator Tydings told the senate:

"If you do not accept this amendment, talk of freedom for labor is a farce."

* * *

The Wagner bill is an outgrowth of attempts to develop through the national industrial recovery act a policy compelling employers to bargain collectively with their employees. That is, the famed section 7-A was intended to make it impossible for employers to enter into an agreement with their employees except by dealing with a committee selected by a majority of the workers. It was the assumption when this provision was written two years ago that the American Federation of Labor would have a majority in all of the important industries. It developed, however, that company unions, not affiliated with any other organization, constituted a majority in scores of factories and plants. Thus, the A. F. of L. encountered an unexpected obstacle.

Claws for Blue Eagle

Now Senator Wagner, whose radical tendencies are well known, has attempted to give the Blue Eagle some claws by enactment of the labor disputes bill and the creation of a separate labor relations board.

The measure as it passed the senate makes it "unfair" for employers to do any of the following things:

1. To interfere with, or to coerce employees, in the exercise of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing.

2. To dominate or to interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or to contribute financially or aid in the support of it.

3. To encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination.

4. To discriminate against any employee for filing charges or giving testimony under the proposed act.

5. To refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of their employees.

No prohibition against labor agitators are to be found in the legislation. From all of the debate and committee hearings which I have examined, it appeared that business interests were fighting the legislation not only because of the handicaps it places upon them but as much for the reason that it represents an entering wedge for labor agitators in all commercial lines. There seems to be no doubt that when an employer is prohibited from driving labor agitators away, he is handicapped in attempting to maintain industrial peace with his own workers on whatever terms they deem proper.

* * *

If the legislation creating the labor relations board is bad for big employers of labor, it seems likely to be worse in the smaller communities where employers of a small number of workers constitute the majority of industrial lines. I mean by that, there is usually more skilled labor available in larger industrial communities than in small towns or rural areas. That being true, the employer in a larger community has an opportunity to replace workers who are dissatisfied or who have yielded to the influence of labor agitators, whereas the small town employer of labor cannot always replace workers who would rather be idle than accept terms which paid labor leaders tell the workers are not proper.

Hits Small Employers

Further, the legislation will put organized labor deeper into politics than it has ever been. It will make elections depend largely instead of just partially on the attitude of a congressman or a senator toward labor questions. In addition, the discussion I hear indicates definite fear on the part of some political leaders that the paid organizers in labor circles will themselves become political as well as economic dictators.

* * *

It begins to appear that the farmers' march on Washington may bring a flareback on the administration. Certainly, opponents of the administration are not going to let President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace, and Agricultural Administrator Davis forget very soon their feeling that the march was not of the spontaneous sort.

Ugly Rumor Spreads

No sooner had the farmers arrived here than an ugly rumor was spread around that the visit of the forty-five hundred was financed by the Agricultural Adjustment administration. The rumor spread so fast that it broke out in senate and house debate and demands were made for an investigation. In fact, a resolution to that effect was introduced in the senate. The Department of Agriculture and the Adjustment administration paid no attention to the rumor until the resolution was offered on the floor of the senate, whereupon a vigorous denial was forthcoming from Mr. Davis. He said that the farmers had expressed the desire to come to Washington as a demonstration of their approval of AAA policies and frankly stated that his organization was happy to see such an endorsement.

On the other hand, observers and writers in Washington noted that the farmers were equipped with highly decorative badges; they were provided with a meeting place, a great auditorium which rents for considerable money, and when they went to the White House the President spoke from a prepared speech. They stopped at good hotels and the majority of them had traveled to Washington in pullman sleeping cars.

I do not assume that it is of world wide importance what the total cost was. I am reporting only the reaction which Washington had. Thus it can be mentioned that all of the badges worn by the delegates bore the large letters "AAA" and the names of the respective states represented. The hall, as I have said, rents for a substantial amount and the hotel bills are never small. Railroad fare from distant points costs enough that the depression conditions have cut down passenger traffic and the march on Washington was concluded with a banquet. So, naturally, those who were curious concerning the expenses of the trip freely stated that there are at least four thousand, five hundred farmers in the country who are not as destitute as professional friends of agriculture have been claiming.

* * *

Praise for Hull

Secretary Hull of the Department of State is being heaped with praises these days on his diplomatic accomplishments and is receiving at the same time vigorous criticism on the basis of results thus far accomplished on his reciprocal tariff policies.

With regard to the secretary's diplomacy, I believe it can be said he has established better relations with South America than any secretary of state in recent years. As regards the reciprocal tariff policy which Mr. Hull fostered, the country is witnessing a sharp exodus of dollar capital into new investments in lines made profitable by tariff changes complete or pending.

The information I gather respecting the reciprocal tariff policies indicates, however, that the movement of capital into South American investments results partially from Agricultural Adjustment administration activities.

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Picturesque for Afternoon Wear

PATTERN 9311

A little bit demure, a little bit picturesque, and a very pleasing fashion is this afternoon dress. The wide drop-shoulder yoke continues in a panel to the hem—and gives youth in doing so. The soft gathers and the tiny tucks at the waist add to the feminine, wearable quality of this gown which will grace all afternoon occasions. For wear right now it is new and right--make it in one of the melodious, color-harmony prints that will enhance your own natural coloring—when coatless days arrive choose a cape-line or bonnet brim hat—stunning!

Pattern 9311 may be ordered only in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 requires 3⅞ yards 39 inch fabric.

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Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

Address your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighteenth Street, New York.

PERFECT

"I envy the man who sang the tenor solo."

"Really? I thought he had a very poor voice."

"So did I, but just think of his nerve."—Border Cities Star.

Wasted Beligerence

"I am surprised to learn that some of the college boys don't want to fight for their country," said Miss Cayenne.

"They are devoted to art."

"That is quite proper. I don't see the patriotic advantage in encouraging football players to slug or glee club prima donnas in trying to scratch each other's eyes out."

Secret in a Labyrinth

"She told me that you told her the secret I told you not to tell her."

"Hm-m, I told her not to tell you I told her."

"Well, don't tell her that I told you she told me."—Hudson Star.

A Long Pie

It was her first attempt at cooking, and when her husband came home he saw a very long pie on the table.

"Whatever is that?" he asked.

"I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb," she replied.—London Tit-Bits.

WNU—12 22—35

BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

Jane Addams
What Is Reality?
Ludendorff Said No
A Woodpecker Sermon

Miss Jane Addams "of Hull House" is dead. She set an admirable example before men and women. She devoted her life and her fortune, all of her time, effort and money, to the welfare of unfortunate women and children. She was one of those that make it difficult not to believe in heaven.

Arthur Brisbane

If there were no future rewards for such goodness the entire universe, with its relativities, quantums, electrons and light-years, would be one ghastly joke.

Learned Professor Einstein, with the also learned Professors B. Podolsky and N. Rosen, all of Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, makes a deep announcement that will interest those that can understand it.

This is it, condensed:

"A scientific theory can be devised which will completely describe reality."

It seems the present scientific theory, supposed to give a description of physical reality by the "quantum-mechanical" method, does not work out satisfactorily, and you are sorry you learned it.

It is pleasant to see scientists on the shore of the ocean of knowledge, playing with one or two little pebbles. Science is far from any "scientific theory that will completely describe reality," for science cannot tell what "reality" is.

Chancellor Hitler of Germany conferred upon the fighting German General Ludendorff the title "field marshal general," highest rank in Germany's army. General Ludendorff, greatest, after Von Hindenburg, in the big war, declined with thanks, announced his retirement to a small hunting lodge in the Bavarian mountains. It is suggested that Germany's most distinguished living general did not feel that his glory could be increased by Chancellor Hitler, who was a corporal in the army of Austria.

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

There must be a sermon in the Chicago woodpecker that every morning woke his neighborhood by drumming on a copper drainpipe.

The copper resisted, but the woodpecker drummed on until a boy with a slingshot stopped him forever. What is the sermon?

Does it deal with modern efforts to ignore the nature of man, stand old "Supply and Demand" on his head, and prove that super-intelligence can make the world over in ten minutes?

Professor Kemmerer, financial expert, of Princeton, worrying about inflation, "too much money in circulation," says the government is spending money twice as fast as it comes in. This, he says, is done by "pumping the banks full of artificial credit." Having done that, the government borrows its own money from the banks and pays them interest, which seems mildly amusing.

President Roosevelt may be right about professors. An eight-year-old girl missing in New York; all police detectives, plus 60 policemen, especially assigned, and troops of Boy Scouts searched the neighborhood for 61 hours.

Prof. Taylor Putney, Jr., of New York university, said to the police: "I saw boys and girls digging a cave in the sand late on the day of the girl's disappearance; look there," and pointed. There at the foot of the concrete wall the girl was found, apparently smothered by sand that had caved in.

In New York city racketeers collect $10,000,000 a year from poultry dealers, having, by way of persuasion, killed a few of them.

To discourage the racketeering, Police Commissioner Valentine tells merchants to "slug racketeers" at sight and offers to help them get revolvers for shooting.

An old poker player when he "raised" used to say: "The best way to discourage vice is to make it expensive."

Very old is the story of the fish in which was found a precious ring that the tyrant of Samos had dropped into the sea. And new is story from Sydney about a captured shark that disgorged the tattooed arm of a man. The man had been murdered, his body dismembered, the parts thrown into the sea. The shark swallowed one arm, returned it as evidence and the murderer may hang. Invent something more improbable than that.

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WNU Service

POULTRY
PEN ROOSTER WHEN NEEDED NO LONGER

Poultrymen Should Consider Breeding Stock.

By Roy S. Dearstyne, North Carolina State College Poultry Department.—WNU Service.

When the hatching season is over, the flock is changed from a breeding flock to a laying flock, and only fresh, infertile eggs are desired by the trade.

This means that the male birds should be moved to separate quarters. In doing this, however, the poultryman will consider his prospects for breeding work next season. All those male birds which do not measure up to the owners' standard of type, color and breeding ability should be discarded. If the birds are below standard they will be a dead expense during the period they are producing no returns to the owner. Sometimes, it is necessary to remove the males because inbreeding has begun. In such a case new blood will be needed.

If the owner does possess some desirable roosters, however, and no adequate place to keep them, it might be well to build summer range houses. These are constructed at low cost and will answer the purpose very well.

In removing the male birds, it is well to keep in mind that eggs from some of the hens will be fertile 21 days after the male bird has been removed. A fertile egg will start incubation at a temperature of 70 degrees and in a few days the embryo chick will begin development. Such eggs are objectionable.

Another economic measure to put into practice after the hatching season is over, is that of culling. Every economy is needed to make the flock pay in summer.

Turkeys, Like Chickens, Good and Poor Producers

People often ask how many eggs a turkey hen will lay, and it is the general impression among those inexperienced with turkeys that they lay very few eggs, 20 or so during the spring, after which they go broody and from then on loaf. This is a fallacy, states a writer in the Missouri Farmer. The egg production of turkey hens is comparable to the production of chicken hens in that there is a variation in number of eggs among the individuals, and if not allowed to go broody, some of them lay all summer and fall and they have made production records in excess of 150 eggs per year. Some of them lay every day for a week, then pause. Others lay every day for a month and more without a pause. Generally speaking, turkey hens, not having had the broodiness bred out of them, will lay 20 or 30 eggs and go broody. If broken up, they will soon resume laying until 18 or 20 eggs are laid and go broody again, and if repeatedly broken up will continue laying throughout the summer if they are good producers.

Feather-Producing Geese

As feather producers all breeds of geese are good, though the lordly Africans are much harder to pluck either alive or dead. As for eggs, the various breeds stand in about the following order: White Chinese, Toulouse, African and Embden. These four breeds are the ones largely kept in this country for various purposes and all of them are excellent and serve their purpose well. There is a great difference in the strains of geese kept, and some of the Africans now seem to hold all leads in egg production; though as with all others is is more of a matter concerning the man who carries the feed pail than it is in breed alone.—Rural New Yorker.

Shade for Young Pullets

Shade is of prime importance for all poultry, especially during the summer months. Where houses are crowded and shade is not available on the range there will be a high mortality. A cheap and adequate shelter may be constructed by driving 2 by 4 supports in the ground and thatching these over with bagging or green branches. These shelters, however, should be cleaned of droppings at regular intervals.

Poultry Jottings

On the average, about 40 out of every 100 eggs set fail to hatch.

* * *

A cap about 3 or 4 inches above the brooder stove pipe prevents back drafts.

* * *

After the first ten or twelve weeks, both mash and grain should be available at all times to pullets.

* * *

At least an acre of land should be provided for each 500 pullets, or enough to supply green food all season.

* * *

The range shelter is a recent addition to the development of practical poultry production and, as the name implies, supplies shelter for the birds during the developing age

TREMENDOUS TRIFLES

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

A COSTLY WEEK-END

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN, British secretary of state for the American colonies during the War of the Revolution, was ready to leave London for a pleasant week-end at Stoneland in Sussex. The duties of his office had tired him and he looked forward to the quiet of the English countryside.

On his way from his chambers he stopped at his office to sign some official papers. One of them ordered Sir William Howe in New York city to proceed north up the Hudson and join forces with Burgoyne who would start south from Canada. Between them they would smash the rebel army.

But the letter to Howe hadn't been "fair copied" and wasn't ready for the signature of the secretary of state. "So!" exclaimed my Lord Germain. "My poor horses must wait and I must lose time because of this!" Then a clerk named D'Oyly said that he would make the "fair copy" and send it.

So the "poor horses" of Lord Germain weren't kept standing in the street and he was able to hasten to his country estate for a pleasant week-end. But those minutes that he did not want to wait were costly ones for England.

D'Oyly forgot to write the letter to Howe and when his lordship returned to his office from his week-end in Sussex, he also forgot to ask about the matter. Howe stayed in New York instead of marching north along the Hudson. The result was that the unlucky Burgoyne blundered south to the inglorious end of his expedition at Saratoga. And Saratoga was the turning point of the Revolution.

* * *

ICE-JAM

OF COURSE, an ice-jam isn't such a trifle, but the one which choked the entrance to Chesapeake bay in the winter of 1784 was insignificant—if you compare its size to the broad expanse of the blue Atlantic. However, it was big enough and thick enough so that a ship from London was held up for two months before reaching Baltimore.

One of her passengers was a young German named Jacob Astor who was going to make his fortune, beginning by the sale of seven flutes he was bringing with him. During the long days the ship was held in the ice-jam, young Jacob Astor had many long talks with another young fellow, also a German. He was returning to America to resume his fur-trading operations in which he foresaw possibilities for great wealth because the Indians he said were only too glad to exchange valuable furs for the most inexpensive toys. Astor listened but was not particularly impressed.

At last the ship reached Baltimore and young Astor hastened on to the metropolis of New York city. But his venture in flutes was a failure. Then he remembered the enthusiasm of his fellow-German over the fur trade. He guessed he'd try it.

He did. And within a few years it had made him a fortune of more than $2,000,000. Today the name of Astor is a symbol for great wealth—all because an ice-jam held up the ship which was bringing a young German immigrant to the shores of the New world.

* * *

GLITTER OF GOLD

THIS is a story with some highly important "ifs" in it.

If James Wilson Marshall had chosen to build a sawmill on Capt. John Sutter's lands instead of going to "the beautiful vale" of Coloma, forty miles away to do it . . .

If a mid-January flood hadn't nearly swept away the mill-frame and brush dam, making it necessary to widen and deepen the dry channel he had selected for his tail-race. . . .

But the fact is that Marshall did locate the sawmill on a little stream in the tiny California valley of Coloma and there was a downpour of rain in the first month of the year 1848. At dawn on Monday, January 24, Marshall went out to see if the channel was satisfactory.

Glancing idly at some of the earth, excavated from the channel and now washed down by the recent downpour, he noticed some gleaming particles. He looked at them more closely, then sent back to camp for a tin plate. He "panned" out some of the dirt in the plate and soon had about a half-ounce of the yellow flakes.

Eventually those yellow flakes reduced John Sutter, "king" of New Helvetia, and James Marshall to poverty. But before doing that, they set a whole nation mad with an ancient lust, played an important part in the slavery dispute that led to the Civil war and gave to the world the "gold standard" of money.

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COOLIDGE SHOWN AS SHREWD, BUT KINDLY HEARTED

A Calvin Coolidge who sold his cast-off clothing to a second-hand man, who chased a bootlegger out of his office, and who let a window sill burn in his house to warn his boys to be careful with candles, is revealed in an installment of Grace Coolidge's, "The Real Calvin Coolidge," in Goodhousekeeping Magazine.

John Coolidge confesses his indignation at finding a newspaper photograph of his father in shirt sleeves, with saw in hand, pretending to build a toy motor car.

"Father," John says, "was running for office, as was his custom in the fall of the year. A cameraman had induced the pose, but it was my car. I could scarcely believe my eyes."

George A. Dragon, Northampton barber, unwittingly gets back at John for telling tales on his father.

"One time," Dragon contributes, "I asked about his sons, who were in school at Mercersburg.

"'I guess they must be all right, Mr. Coolidge replied, "they're always wanting something.'"

Ralph W. Hemenway, Coolidge's law-partner in Northampton for 18 years, who has never before given an interview or written about him, recalls that he once received the following note from President Coolidge from the White House:

"My Dear Mr. Hemenway:

"You have at Hampton safety deposit 2 Lib Bonds $50 each. See if any are due Sept. 15 current and if so have Tr. Co. collect them and credit my acct.

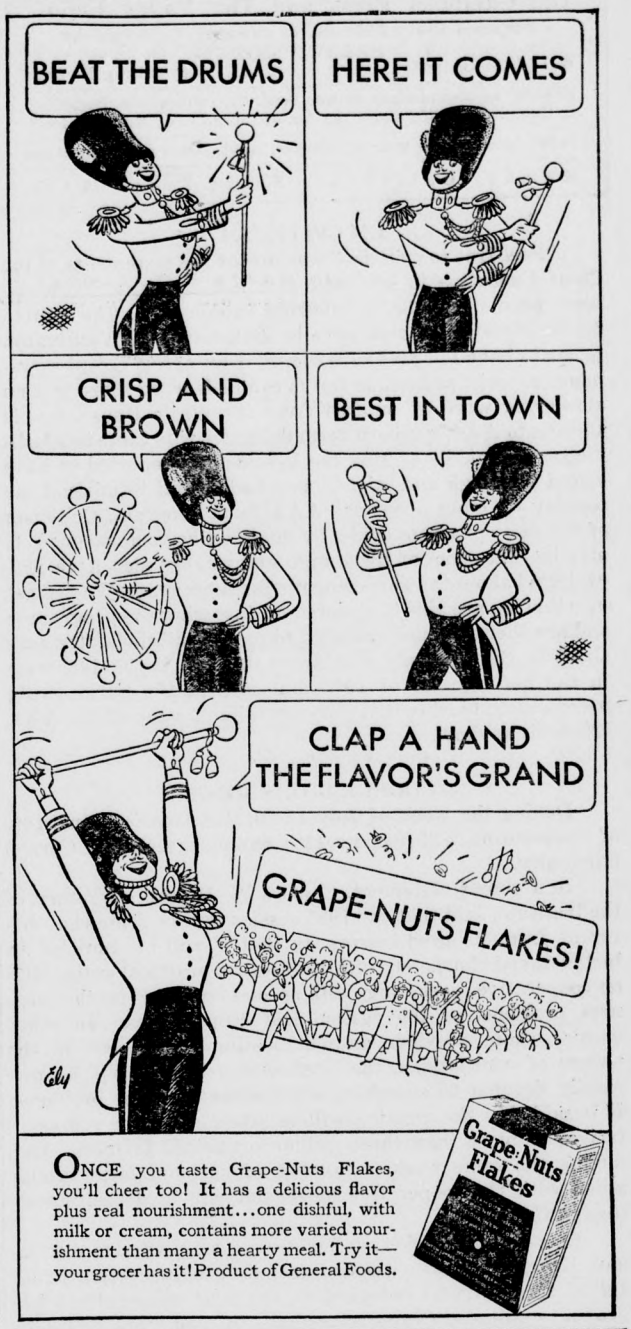
"Yours,
"Calvin Coolidge."

The interest due was $2.12.

Hemenway recalls another occasion, however, that brings out the late President's kind-heartedness and liberality. When Hemenway was in need of funds owing to the closing of a local bank Coolidge gave him a check for $5,000 and offered as much more as he might need.

German Umbrella Slump

Because one cannot carry an umbrella when wearing a uniform and maintain one's dignity, the rain shields have gone out of style in Germany. As a result 150,000 people in the umbrella industry have been thrown out of work, and manufacturers are seeking ways and means to bring the umbrella into its own again.



ONCE you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll cheer too! It has a delicious flavor plus real nourishment...one dishful, with milk or cream, contains more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Try it—your grocer has it! Product of General Foods.

George repairs his Disposition

WELL...I JUST THOUGHT PERHAPS I COULD HAVE THE CAR TOMORROW, THAT'S ALL.
AW, LET HIM WAIT! HE'S ALWAYS IN A HURRY-WHEN SOMEONE ELSE IS DOING THE WORK!
WHAT DO YOU THINK I AM—A MAGICIAN? I CAN'T WORK MIRACLES!
MR. COFFEE NERVES
GEORGE-THERE GOES ANOTHER CUSTOMER MAD AS A WET HEN! YOUR BAD DISPOSITION IS LOSING US BUSINESS EVERY DAY!
YEAH? WELL, IT'S EASY FOR YOU TO BE CHEERFUL... YOU'RE NOT HAVING HEADACHES AND INDIGESTION!
WHAT IF HE IS YOUR PARTNER -TELL HIM TO PULL IN HIS NECK.. BEFORE YOU WRAP A MONKEY WRENCH AROUND IT!
MR. COFFEE NERVES
DON'T EXPECT ANY SYMPATHY FROM ME, GEORGE-YOU KNOW WHAT THE DOCTOR TOLD YOU-YOU'RE DRINKING TOO MUCH COFFEE!
OH, BUNK! COFFEE NEVER HURT ANYONE!
ASK HIM WHAT HIS JOB IS, ANYWAY... REPAIRING CARS OR GIVING HEALTH LECTURES!
MR. COFFEE NERVES
YOU KNOW YOU'VE GOT COFFEE-NERVES -SWITCH TO POSTUM FOR 30 DAYS LIKE THE DOCTOR SAID!
OH, ALL RIGHT! I'LL DO IT! IF YOU'LL JUST QUIT NAGGING AT ME!
CURSES! THAT KNOCKS MY PLANS FOR A LOOP! NOW I'LL HAVE TO SCRAM!
30 DAYS LATER
SURE-BRING THE CAR RIGHT OVER! I CAN HAVE IT FOR YOU BY NOON!
GEORGE CERTAINLY HAS CHANGED! LATELY HE'S THE MOST ACCOMMODATING MAN IN TOWN!
I CAN TELL YOU WHY, TOO! SINCE HE SWITCHED TO POSTUM HE'S FELT LIKE A NEW MAN!

"Sure—coffee's bad for children—but I never dreamed it could be bad for *me!*"

"There are grown-ups who find that the caffein in coffee diaagrees with them. It can upset their nerves, cause indigestion or sleepless nights!" . . .

If you suspect that coffee disagrees with you . . . try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It's easy to make, and costs less than half a cent a cup. Postum is a delicious drink . . . and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

FREE! Let us send you your first week's supply of Postum *free!* Simply mail the coupon.

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Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.

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ON CRITICISM

"Feel free to criticize" was one of the statements of the Chief Executive in his radio talk not long ago. Evidently some people have been following this custom. The United States chamber of commerce in its meeting in Washington seems to have felt free to criticise, if we are to accept newspaper reports, and yet so far as can be learned there was no answering word of comfort from the White House. In his address to AAA southern farm delegates who came to Washington the middle of May the President is reported to have stated that high and mighty men had sought to mislead the country by lying about the AAA farm program. Criticism of the farm program evidently doesn't always go so good. It may be that some of these high and mighty men have prevaricated about the government's farm program. We are not sure that we are able to understand just what the program is and are therefore not qualified to pass on all the statements about it. But anybody who drove through the middle west in the hot summer of 1933 and smelled the burning pig meat will be hard to disabuse mentally of some of the AAA criticism anyhow.

* * * * *

COOPERATORS MEET

During the week of July 15-20, the American Institute of Cooperation will hold its 11th annual meeting at Cornell university.

In a recent statement, Charles W. Homan, secretary of the institute, said that the 1935 session will be somewhat different from its predecessors, in that it will be more of an instructional character, with lectures by practical authorities on cooperative marketing, with special emphasis on the business problems of the agricultural cooperatives. In other words, where previous annual meetings have been in the nature of conventions, the forthcoming session will be primarily devoted to searching discussions of farm problems. It is said that the meeting will be attended by the representatives of more than three million organized farmers. And, during the same week, a number of national farm groups allied with the cooperative movement will hold their meetings at Cornell.

Cooperative marketing has come a long way since it began. Every year has witnessed definite progress—that handful of farmers who belonged to the first cooperatives has grown to millions. Cooperatives have learned much and done much. Meetings such as the institute holds, by bringing varying viewpoints and different minds together, take the cooperative movement still another step toward its goal—stability and prosperity on the farm.

When three million individuals can be represented at a single conclave, it shows that cooperation has passed the pioneer stage, and has become a dominant influence in American life.

* * * * *

UNEARNED TAXES ARE UNPAID TAXES

There are two distinct phases to the tax problem.

First, the cost of government is nearing the point where it will become literally impossible for the people to pay—without losing their homes, cutting down industrial production and employment, depreciating investments to below their present abysmal level, and sustaining an almost infinite number of business failures. To some degree these effects are already evidenced.

Second, the burden of taxation, serious as it is, is made the more serious because of the fact that it is inequitably distributed. In some communities, for example, real estate owners are paying over 84 per cent of all direct tax levies—in addition to their full share of indirect levies. In other states and communities, income taxes, levied on top of the federal income tax, are playing havoc with the earnings of corporations and individuals. In the words of the Manufacturer's Record, "We are slow to accept the absolute fact that property which does not earn its tax cannot continue to pay it."

Any worthwhile effort to solve the problem of taxation must attack it on both fronts. Efforts to reduce government expenditures must be accompanied by efforts to distribute the cost fairly, equitably—and, above all, scientifically. One of the most discouraging signs of the time is the appearance of new and increased "special" or "class" taxes, which are inequitable, and penalize one group for the benefit of another. It is no exaggeration to say that these taxes, added as they are to general taxes which are already almost insuperable, constitute a grave and increasing threat to recovery.

At present, government is going in for "reform" activities of one kind or another on an unprecedented scale. It would be an excellent idea if our officeholders looked over their own domain, and put tax reform first on the list.

* * * * *

SAFETY, OR ELSE!

An astonishing aspect of the traffic death problem in California was unearthed by the San Francisco News recently. The paper discovered that not one among ten hit-and-run drivers who killed people on the streets of San Francisco last year served a jail sentence, or paid so much as a thin dime in fines.

The discovery made tragic mockery of the "Safety, or Else!" slogan with which that newspaper has been campaigning so vigorously in the cause of caution. The "or else," among other things, means to drive safely or else you find yourseif behind bars, or several dollars poorer.

Yet the worst type of offender, the inhuman creature who leaves a dying victim sprawled helplessly on the pavement, has been going unpunished.

Five of the number were not apprehended. But the five who were, got off with probation or no penalty at all merely through the misguided leniency of the court or a jury.

This tendency is not, unfortunately, confined to the one city. Evidence points to a like disposition throughout the state.

An aroused public opinion, and that alone, can force the courts to deal out just penalties. A judge is too good a politician not to realize that if the people demand sentences and fines for offenders, they will get either that or his job.

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A WORTHWHILE CELEBRATION

Very little publicity attends the anniversary of Mission San Jaun Bautista, and consequently comparatively few few people of this vicinity "take in" the show provided there by the good Padres and the townspeople. On Sunday, June 23, the 138th anniversary of this colorful mission town is to be celebrated in the style of early California fiesta.

A tremendously interesting feature of the celebration is to be an historical parade at 11 o'clock in the morning. Follows a barbecue at noon; and at 1:30 o'clock the customary and always fine pageant will be held. A polo match and horse show commences at 3:30, and the day will be brought to a close with another pageant at 8 o'clock in the evening.

San Juan is a pleasant drive from this vicinity, and is a spot rich in the history of California. The mission itself is one of the finest examples of the period, and everything will be done to make your visit a pleasant one should you choose to attend the celebration. And there are certainly much less interesting ways to spend a Sunday in June.

* * * * *

PAY DAYS ARE OVER

Now that the pay of legislators at Sacramento has stopped, certain dissatisfied customers have suggested that the way to speed things along is to lock them up in the capitol and charge them room and board till they get something done.

That attitude is easy to understand, since the present collection of lawmakers has gone through one of the longest, most nerve-wracking, most hectic sessions in the history of California.

But that is, in all justice, the wrong attitude. As a matter of fact the legislators have not done a bad job, all things considered. Handicapped from the beginning by a confused leadership, they have finally come through with a tax program that is not as bad as it might have been.

NAME IT

The following verse, ingeniously utilizing names of local people, was written by Mrs. James Soutar of Rincon avenue, and read at a recent meeting of Ada Rebekah lodge where a mock wedding was part of the program:

Down lovers' *Laine* they chanced to *Stray*,
And then he *Drew* her close to say,
McQueen I want you for my own
I'll *Gard* you by each *Bump* and *Stone*,
Through *Fields* in *Bloom* or *Hale* or *Snow*,
Our ship of life I'll safely *Rowe*.
My *Nichols* and *Silver* I'll save to buy
Good things for you to *Cook* and *Frye*,
For you know *Howe*, and my heart yearns
For one who cooks and never *Burns*.
Then we will build a cozy nest,
A little *Whitehouse* in the *West*,
I'll be a *Manfre* from all care,
Grant me this *Treat* my lady fair?

She answered with a *Smiley* look,
If it is me that you would *Hook*
To be your *Starr* I would be glad.
But you will have to see my dad.
This *Soutar* had to *Buck* up then,
To *Baird* the lion in his den.
A *Cutting* glance he gave to him
This *Person* with a *Grizzle* chin,
And then he said with might and *Main*,
Young man you sure give me a *Payne*;
You're only a *Gardner*, to be *Frank*—
Hughes got no money in the bank,
You shall not have her for your *Brydon*
If she weds you I'll *Tanner Hyde*.
With face of *White* and countenance *Grim*
He slowly *Drew* away from him,
And then departed o'er the *Lea*
With that stinging *Dart* in his memory.
For *Weeks* they waited and then one day
A *Miracle* happened to pave the way.
They took a *Peake* and it chanced to happen,
They caught her father *Noddin* and *Knappen*,
So cautiously they slipped from sight
To be married in this *Hall* tonight,
With a wedding under a *Silverbauer*
And plenty of *Rice* with them to shower.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Purmort and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Mumma motored to Salinas Tuesday for the day, visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Day and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neeley of Boulder, Colo.

Mrs. C. E. Farman returned Saturday from a ten-day stay with her son and family at their summer cottage near Mt. Hermon. Misses Rowena and Ruth Farman spent the week-ends with the family.

Scout Master Rev. Joseph Bennett reported that all of the scouts of Campbell troup attending the "camporee" at San Jose rated a grade "A" and made a fine showing.

The George Husted family has moved to their new home on Saratoga avenue near Meridian corners.

FOR RENT—Mrs. Joy Cottage on Rincon avenue, close to the Tank House. Four rooms, furnished, Edna J. Halladay, Rt. 1, Bx. 750. 2tp

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FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1935
FORD V-8 outsold its two nearest competitors combined

"Everybody likes a Bargain ...Half-Price Electricity is a Real One"

... says CHAS. A. HUTCHINGS 80 Floyd St. San Jose

AN AVERAGE monthly bill of $4.74, with Half-Off on Extra electricity, gives to the Hutchings' home the modern, convenient services of the electric range, electric water heater, refrigerator, washing machine, lighting and additional smaller appliances. There is proof that electricity today is one of the greatest bargains in the home.

Read this letter from the Hutchings:

"Since the half-off plan has been in effect, we have enjoyed some very pleasing discounts on our electric bill.

"The electric range, water heater, refrigerator and washing machine which we installed last fall are all the more comfort and convenience now that your company is making such a bargain of electricity.

"The new appliances are operating on the extra electricity plan, and so far have cost very little to run. The total bill for January was $7.73 less the $2.73 discount or net $5.00. The February bill netted $4.69 while the March bill with the $2.54 discount was only $4.53.

"Everybody likes a bargain and we can sincerely recommend your offer as a real one."

NOW 238,346 ARE SAVING MONEY THIS WAY

½ OFF EXTRA Electricity means: When your electric bill in any month of 1935 is greater than your bill for the corresponding month of 1934, at same location, YOU GET A 50% DISCOUNT ON THE DIFFERENCE.

Electricity Is Cheap . . . Use More of It

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APOSTROPHE TO A MULE

Doubtless most of us have heard this tale of what a man once said to his mule. We don't know who wrote it, so we can't give him credit. But since the "Hee Haw" has made his comeback on the farm as well as in politics we believe our readers will enjoy it. So here goes:

Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule drawing a plow. Said the man to the mule, "Bill, you are just a mule, the son of a jackass, and I am a man made in the image of God. Yet here we work, hitched up together year after year. I often wonder if you work for me or I work for you. Verily I think it a partnership between a mule and a fool. For surely I work as hard as you, if not harder. Plowing or cultivating we cover the same distance. But you do it on four legs and I on two. I, therefore, do twice as much work as you do. Soon we will be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested I give one-third to the landlord for being so kind as to let me use a small speck of God's earth. One-third goes to you and the rest is mine. You consume all of your portion with the exception of the cobs, while I divide mine among seven children, six hens, two ducks and a banker. If we both need shoes, you get 'em. Bill, you are getting the best of me, and I ask you, is it fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man—the lord of creation—out of his substance?

"Why, you only help to plow and cultivate the ground, and I alone must cut, shock and husk the corn, while you look over the pasture fence and hee-haw at me. All fall and most of the winter the whole family, from baby up, picks cotton to help raise money to pay taxes and buy a new set of harness and pay the mortgage on you. And what do you care about the mortgage? Not a thing, you onery cuss. I even have to do the worrying about the mortgage on your tough, ungrateful hide.

"About the only time I am your better is on election day, for I can vote and you can't. And after election I realize that I was fully as big a jackass as your papa. Verily, I am prone to wonder if politics were made for a man or a jackass, or to make jackasses of men. And that aint' all, Bill. When you're dead that's supposed to be the end of you. But me? The preachers tell me that when I die I may go to hell forever. That is, bill, if I don't do just as they say. And most of what they say keeps me from getting any fun out of life.

"Tell me, Willyum, considering these things, how can you keep a straight face and still look so dumb and solemn?"

The Congregational Sunday school will hold its annual picnic at Alum Rock park Saturday. Parents and children are asked to assemble at the church at 9 o'clock and provide transportation for those who have none. Coffee will be furnished as well as a special treat for the children. All friends are cordially invited.

Mrs. R. Y. Maxon arrived home from Honolulu last week after a visit there with her son, Yale, and family. Miss Polly Maxon was home from San Francisco Sunday to be with her parents.

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Individualism

By H. J. Bowie

Seventy years ago Jed Perkins stood in the door of his sod house and squinted his eyes against the early mornnig sun. Over against the far horizon, far across the gently rolling prairie, a thin spiral of smoke arose in the still atmosphere.

"Marthy, come out here!" called Jed to his wife. "Danged if I don't b'lieve somebuddy's squot, over yon, 'bout ten 12 mile! Guess I'll ride out a few mile an' see efn I can make 'em out."

Six months later Jed stood with lowering brow, looking in the opposite direction. With the morning sun at his back it was easy to see the beginnings of a prairie home being erected some five or six miles distant.

"By damn, we're pullin' outa here!" said Jed morosely. "This damn country is gettin' too danged crowded for me!"

A few hours later Jed was riding his tough and shaggy saddle horse, long rifle in the crook of his arm, ahead of the prairie schooner, containing all his worldly possessions, including his wife who drove the team.

The rugged individualist was striking farther west, where he could find elbow room.

Ingrained and inherited characteristics die hard and slowly. The spirit of conquest and the reliance of the pioneer upon the strength of his arm and the keenness and quickness of his eye through the sights of his long rifle was an absolute requisite in the winning of the west. Only those who were in the beginning imbued with a large measure of such attributes were able to survive the hardships and the dangers which they had to meet. Transmitted to their descendants, through the stress of arduous years, the instinct of individualism became the guiding principle of the American pioneer stock and it has survived the passing of the period in which it was a vital necessity.

There are no more wide open spaces for the Jed Perkins' of today to move toward when he feels himself cramped for elbow room. The last physical frontiers have vanished, even as did the far-flung buffalo herds. Today Jed Perkins must make shift to get along with his neighbors. He need no longer carry his long rifle in the crook of his arm, with a weather eye always alert for hostile savages, against whom his unaided manhood was generally sufficient.

But modern conditions have wrought to create more powerful forces against which the Jed Perkins' of this age must protect himself, and against these forces his long rifle and his rugged manhood cannot avail as an individual. He must call upon his neighbors for help.

He sees great combinations of capital, strongly organized. Labor is organized. Manufacturing industries are organized. More and more with the passing of the years and the recession into history of the frontiers of his fathers he sees these various forces powerfully organized, and against them his manhood may not stand in opposition unaided with any hope of success.

Jed Perkins must put away, with the long rifle that his sires bore across the far prairies, the glorious memories of their single-minded individualism. He must cooperate with his neighbors—organize with them—for his long rifle of today must be the concerted effort of his neighbors.

There is no far horizon through which he can drive his prairie schooner, hoping to find only those forces with which he could cope single-handed.

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CAMPBELL HIGH SCHOOL NOTES
By Bob Burrow

A joint track meet of the 110-pound and unlimited classes was held at Los Gatos recently. In the lightweight class from Campbell the following placed: Fuji, won the high jump at 5 ft. 3-4 in.; Ogino, third in the shot put. Campbell placed fourth in the 220 relay. The heavies took the following places: Brydon, second in the high jump at 5.7, and second in the broad jump at 18.10 1-2. James tied for first in the pole vault at 10.5; Lovoi, third in the 440 yard dash. They placed fourth in their class.

—CUHS—

Hygiene classes from the high school were taken on a tour of inspection of the county hospital on Friday morning.

—CUHS—

Monday evening the trumpet quartet played three numbers for the Men's Brotherhood of the Methodist church. Wilbur Morton, Teddy Cutting, Charles Boyd and Raymond Swanson make up the group.

—CUHS—

Members of the Girls' League presented two short skits at a program meeting of the student body Thursday morning. The first of the two plays was entitled, "The Mystery of the Blood-Stained Bread Knife." In the cast were Roberta Phillips, Margaret Tanner, Phyllis Prestigiacomo, Blanch Lopes, Geraldine Jurras, Luana Smeed, Betty Lester, June Porter, Evelyn Rowe, Katherine Mariani, and Eva Borge.

Taking part in the second skit were Barbara Van Every, Eva Seko, Anne Glumaz, Mildred Barron, Helen Janic, Lena Orlando, Marjorie Franklin and Eva Fracchino.

—CUHS—

Recent student body elections resulted as follows: president, Charles Boyd; vice president, Robert Brydon; secretary, June Porter. Other organizations: Boys' Athletic club, president, Vincent Fisci; vice president, Robert Brydon; secretary, Frank Lovoi. Girls' League, president, Laura Mae Samford; vice president, Donna Kiperash; secretary, Margaret Tanner.

—CUHS—

The senior class realized $113 from the recent vaudeville show, and take this opportunity to thank the public for their generous support of the entertainment.

Misses Eunice Reeder and Eleanor Corbett of the high school faculty entertained a party of friends at bridge at the Ross Trowbridge home on Alice avenue Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Campbell grammar school P. T. A. is in San Diego this week attending the state congress of Parent Teacher associations.

Santa Clara county Minnesota association has postponed its annual picnic to June 8 at Alum Rock park. All "Gophers" are urged to "dig in" to the lunch basket on that day.

The Campbell firemen enjoyed a barbecue dinner at the Paul Arnerich place on the Guadalupe Friday evening, 15 of them devouring fine steaks barbecued to a turn by Chief Ed Genasci.

CHORAL GROUP CLOSES SEASON

The choral group of the Campbell high night school, under the direction of C. P. Klassen, held its "finis" meeting Monday evening. Following the regular sing refreshments of ice cream and cake furnished by the class were enjoyed.

This department has taken an active part in several programs of a public nature in the community, and it is earnestly hoped that the group may continue next term with renewed activity and increased membership. Such organizations are decided assets to any community.

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Briardale Pineapple Juice, No. 2 tins	13c
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Pabst-Ett Spread Cheese, 2 6 1-2-oz. pkgs.	31c
Scotty Allan's Dog Food, 1's tall, three for	25c
Westlake Berry Jame, 2 1-2-lb. jars	34c
Westlake Peanut Butter, 16-oz. 22c; 32-oz.	42c
Durkee's Mayonnaise, pts. 27c, qts.	45c
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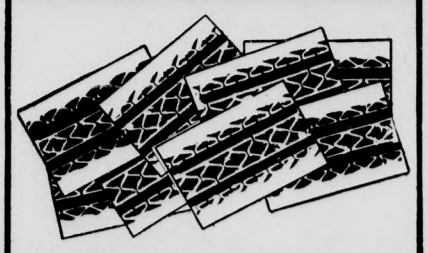

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CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Immediate resignation of Gavin W. Craig as associate justice of the Second Court of Appeals has been asked by the Los Angeles Bar Association's board of trustees. Justice Craig was recently convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice.

While walking in an isolated mountain territory 50 miles north of Santa Rosa, Judge Hilliard Comstock, presiding judge at the Sonoma County Superior Court, was bitten by a rattlesnake. His condition was reported as serious.

Under President Roosevelt's new $4,000,000,000 work relief program, Californians will be paid the following monthly wages, according to type of work and size of city in which employed: unskilled workers, $40 to $55; intermediate workers, $45 to $65; skilled workmen, $55 to $85; professional and technical, $61 to $94.

Here is one dog-poisoner who didn't escape punishment. Police Judge Will J. Carraghar found John Sukow, 50, guilty of poisoning a neighbor's collies and sentenced him to serve the maximum sentence, six months in the county jail. The judge pointed out that "Citizens who set poison for animals are potential murderers of our children."

A six and a half ounce gold nugget valued at more than $200 has been found by Marcus Starbuck in his gravel mine, 12 miles west of Placerville. The nugget, two inches long, an inch and a half thick and almost an inch wide, was the largest of several taken from an ore pocket which netted more than $1000 in gold.

Uncle Sam's defense forces are playing games in other places besides the Pacific Ocean. At Mather Field, Sacramento, huge low-winged, all-steel war birds have been zooming at more than 200-miles-an-hour, seeking to find "enemy" hideouts in the surrounding country. Particular attention is being stressed in perfecting radio communication between the attacking ships.

The hordes of southern Californians who visited Mojave during its first gold festival were perplexed not to find one burro or to see any chin whiskers on the prospectors who make the boom town their headquarters. After they had inspected huge $100,000 crushing plants, ten-ton machinery and modern, scientific prospecting, they came to the conclusion that mining has changed considerably since the '49er days.

Carmel's Theater of the Golden Bough is no more. In spite of the efforts of many of America's literary elite as members of a volunteer fire-fighting brigade, flames destroyed the $75,000 little theater, considered one of the most unique on the Coast. Despite the fire, however, Carmel will not be deprived of its sophisticated dramatic entertainment this summer. Performances will be given in the Carmel Playhouse.

At the fifty-eighth annual grand parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, held at Vallejo, the 1000 native sons who attended urged restriction on immigrants from Mexico and Latin-American states, opposed all anti-American organizations, requested the University of California to prepare a history of the Bear Flag Party and provided for the formation of an order of junior natives of California.

Another student strike has disrupted a California high school. Five hundred Napa H. S. students defied their elders and the Board of Education when they refused to attend classes until the Board had reinstated D. L. Harms, music teacher whom the Board had voted to dismiss. The students, backed by many citizens, declared that they would remain on strike "indefinitely if you make us".

California is leading in the campaign to secure a United States Bureau of Fisheries research vessel on the Pacific. Local leaders claim the Pacific needs such a vessel more than the North Atlantic, for which a research ship has already been ordered. The boats survey the ocean for fisheries, study fish migrations and aid commercial fishermen in other ways. It was pointed out that countries with only small fishing interests have whole fleets of such boats.

Thousands crowded San Diego's Balboa Park on May 29 to cheer Governor Frank F. Merriam as he officially opened the California Pacific International Exposition. The giant fair, located in the same 300-acre park where the Panama California Exposition was held in 1915, commemorates 400 years of progress, from the first landing of Juan Cabrillo in San Diego Bay up to the present, with glimpses into the future. Fifty thousand people are expected to visit the more than 100 buildings daily.

MIDGET FARM BUILT AT FAIR

An exhibit that is attracting much attention at the California Pacific International Exposition which opened at San Diego, May 29, is the Midget Farm, where the world's smallest cows and horses are being cared for by the world's smallest people. Here is six-foot Archie Huett, cowpuncher, helping the midgets care for their stock.

FATHERS STRIKE—CHILDREN PICKET

While the ponderous machinery of mediation committees, representing workers and employers tries to iron out remnants of the Los Angeles Furniture strike, this long line of child picketers patrolled the Gillespie Furniture Company, Los Angeles, recently. Police "Red" Squad members were present to prevent possible violence, as elders joined the picket line.

WHEN COWBOYS GET TOGETHER

While on location near Sacramento, Will Rogers dropped over to Roseville to chat with his old vaudeville partner, Buck McKee. When Rogers first appeared on the stage, he was too bashful to say a word. It was McKee who started him wisecracking, a habit which has won Rogers fame. America's premier humorist and Mr. and Mrs. McKee are shown renewing an old acquaintanceship. McKee at present runs a riding school.

Stages Comeback

With the odds heavily against him, Lawson Little, Stanford University golf star, has won the British open golf championship for the second time in succession. Winning the title twice in a row is a record that has been made only by two other men in the history of the event.

A referendum is being conducted by Kern County farm advisors on whether to continue the wheat production control program.

Back Yard Oil

Dreams of wealth of a score of residents in the vicinity of Long Beach, who found oil bubbling forth in their backyards ended recently when Fire Chief Ralph Scott ordered they must cease work unless they comply with all city and state fire regulations. Geologists believe the oil is a seepage through new cracks caused by the earthquake two years ago. Photo shows Mrs. Rachel Lopez of Wilmington, pouring a bucket of mixed gasoline and oil from her well

STATEWIDE
Farm & Ranch News

In the last five years the number of farms in California has been increased by 22,470. In 1930 farms in the state totaled 135,676, and this year the figure has jumped to 158,146, showing a 16.6 per cent gain. The figures are from the recently completed Federal farm census.

Except for six counties, which showed farm decreases, every county showed a gain, with San Diego showing the largest numerical increase, or 2,380 new farms. Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Santa Clara and Stanislaus Counties each gained well over 1,000 farms.

The greatest percentage of increase was registered in San Francisco County, strangely enough, with an increase of 127.7 per cent. The total number of farms in that county, however, was only 225.

The executive and prorate committees in charge of the Tokay marketing agreement and meeting at Lodi have been authorized to prepare a revised marketing agreement to present to growers for endorsement.

Because Tehama County relief workers are being paid 35 cents an hour for six-hours' work, farmers there are experiencing difficulty in getting labor. The farmers, who pay between 20 and 25 cents an hour, are seeking to have relief wages brought to farm pay levels.

Cling peach growers from all over the state met at Sacramento recently to discuss an agreement to be filed with the AAA. An agreement has already been reached as to the grade limitations of peaches.

Reflecting the usual seasonal transition from an old crop basis to a new, the alfalfa market is reported quiet by the Federal State crop Reporting service. Marketing conditions are somewhat improved in the southern part of the state.

The proposed 1936 AAA license for dealers in wool and mohair, on which hearings will be held at San Francisco, July 18 and 19, is designed solely for the supervision of trade practices and selling charges, according to AAA officials.

Over 1,700 rams were offered for sale at the fifteenth annual California Ram sale, held at Sacramento recently. This represents a 20 per cent increase over the number last year and nearly doubles the number of two years ago.

Plans have been announced for the building of a new 1,000,000-gallon winery near Delano, Kern County, as part of the expansion program of the California Grape Products Company, which has just acquired four wineries, a distillery and two large vineyards in Napa, Solano, Sacramento and Sonoma Counties.

Following a court order denying an injunction to halt the testing, Federal veterinarians resumed their bovine tuberculosis eradication program in Kings County. Farmers had filed the injunction.

The Sacramento County Farm Bureau reports large gains in membership with 418 family and 56 associate memberships now enrolled.

California range conditions continue to top the ten-year average by several points, holding its place at 101 per cent in condition rating.

Nearly 8,000 California prune growers have received ballots for the election of 15 members and 15 alternates to the non-association group of the growers' committee.

The State Assembly has received a bill which would allow farmers of California to pay their delinquent taxes in produce, with food being distributed to unemployed by the SERA.

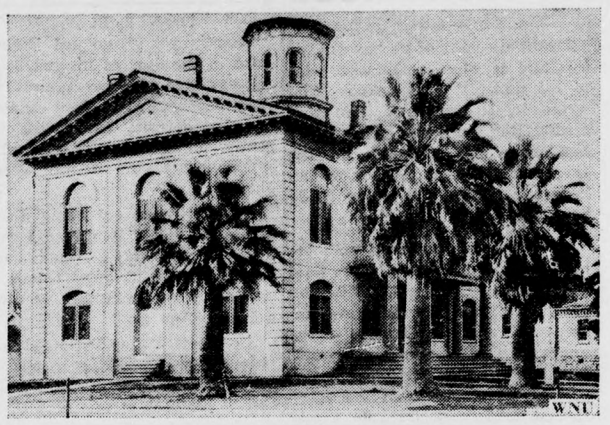
Problems associated with keeping alien plant pests out of the western states were discussed at the recent three-day meeting of the Western Plant Quarantine Board which convened at Sacramento. A field trip to the agricultural school at Davis was also made.

Shasta County hog producers have received $58,609.67 in benefit payments from the 1934 government hog contracts. Trinity County farmers received $326.71 during the same period. Administration of the program averaged less than 15 cents per hog, say officials.

Seven years of experimentation in the San Fernando Valley on the part of farm advisors and seventy growers has resulted in producing a baby lima bean which is about 70 per cent more productive than the present type.

E. H. Joerger, Yolo County, is preparing to make his debut as an exhibitor at the California State Fair. He has one of the finest herds in the county, according to farm authorities, both in pedigree and in physical condition.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM



SUTTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The name of Sutter connotes pioneers and gold dust, rather than farms, orchards and poultry ranches. However, the sixth smallest county in the state, and the one named after that California pioneer, John A. Sutter, is known for its agricultural and not its mineral wealth. Although close to the Mother Lode and just north of Sacramento, Sutter has no mines of any kind.

The county's 608 square miles are bordered on three sides by water, on the west by the Sacramento River and on the east by the Feather River; the Gridley-Butte Canal crosses the north end. Except for Sutter Buttes—1400 acres of rock rising about a half mile—the county is on the level floor of the Sacramento Valley.

Sutter lives up to its name as "The World's Peach Bowl" by being the greatest cling peach producing county in the world. Many types of peaches are grown, one of the most popular being the Phillips brand, developed by J. D. Phillips, a Sutter County orchardist. In the '80's he found a chance seedling which produced a larger fruit. The present Phillips peach is the result of his developing this mutation. Peaches thrive well in the Sutter section of the Sacramento Valley, five-year-old orchards yielding as high as 20 tons of fruit to the acre.

Another Sutter agricultural experimenter was William Thompson, who perfected the Thompson seedless grape.

Practically all kinds of fruits and vegetables are raised in the county, including almonds, nuts, figs and alfalfa. Livestock, dairy and poultry ranches are numerous.

The county seat of Yuba City, where the above courthouse is located, is an old California town. It was first settled by Sam Brannan and others in 1849. After growing to a town of 1000 inhabitants, it declined until it was almost deserted by 1851. Then as the farming back country developed, the town began to grow again. Yuba City is Sutter's fourth county seat.

Sports

One of the snakiest fishermen in the state is none other than Jimmy (Schnozzle) Durante, film comedian. No, he hasn't caught a million of them yet. But when it comes to casting a line, he's equally successful in a canoe or on the screen.

While fly-casting off Dodd Island in lower Clear Lake, Lake County, the Schnozz suddenly felt his line tighten and the reel begin to hum. The wily fisherman let the "big one" have all the line he wanted, playing with him for awhile.

Then he started hauling him in, slowly and triumphantly. Durante thought he had an Airedale on the line instead of a black bass, the way the fish tugged and jerked.

Finally his quarry began to thrash the surface of the water and the comedian reached for his landing net. Then his eyes widened. Instead of a bass, he had snagged a five-foot snake. Undaunted by the new turn of event, Schnozzle grabbed an oar and swung on the snake. The oar missed, becoming entangled with line. Snake and line flopped onto the deck of his boat, the reptile bouncing onto Durante's leg, around which it curled tightly.

With a whoop, Schnozz jumped out of his pants. Nearby fishermen came running and saw their confederate standing pantless in his boat, beating a hole through the bottom of the skiff with an oar. George Reed of Lower Lake manfully rescued the embattled Durante.

The peculiar part of the whole thing is that the snake had not struck at the hook, but had been snagged in the back during the cast. Some aim!

According to fish reports from all over the state, the conditions are far from ideal as yet. Few limits have been caught.

It is a little early in the season to expect big things from the creeks. In comparison with fishing in other states, California is starting off with what promises to be a good season. For instance, the Pennsylvania fish and game commission points out that only 1,000,000 trout can be planted in that state during the year. There is not sufficient food in the streams to support any more.

Thus the 200,000 fishermen who take out trout licenses there can catch only five fish apiece during the whole season! A good many limits have been reported in California already this season.

News Oddities

San Gabriel—Just because the chickens couldn't hold their liquor, three men were arrested for possession of 30 gallons of non-taxed liquor and a still. The poultry, which had obtained some fermenting mash, began to have a wild party, the noise and antics attracting neighbors who reported the matter to police.

Roseville—With the aid of an acetylene torch to cut it loose from its moorings in Newcastle, a group of Roseville Whiskerino Club members stole the Gold Rush Jail and took it to their town. The act was a brave one, considering the fact that the jail had been electrified. Newcastleites had stolen the jail from Auburn.

Nevada City — Frank Crampton hopes his "jinx" mine will bring him more luck than it has in the past. For instance, last winter at the mine his wife became ill with pneumonia. his foreman became ill with pneumonia, an early winter storm washed out practically all the ditches and flumes, a later flood washed out 800 feet of flume and two months ago his hand was smashed by a jackhammer.

Long Beach—After being divorced for 22 years, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Baker, he 75 and she 74, have remarried. The reunion came through the efforts of Robert M. Baker, a son.

San Fernando—C. A. Ward heard his dog barking and went outside to investigate. After looking all around he glanced up. There was his bulldog practically at the top of a 50-foot tree Just out of reach was an astounded cat. The dog was rescued with ladders.

Men Who Have Made California

WILLIAM H. BREWER

A companion described William Henry Brewer as a "geologist, mining engineer, arctic explorer, art critic, author and charming companion." It was as a geologist and agricultural scientist that he aided California.

He was born in New York in 1828. His parents saw that he had an excellent education, sending him to Europe to study after he had graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School. While across the Atlantic he became interested in the various systems of agriculture used in the European countries.

Returning to the United States, he taught in several Eastern schools. In 1860 he was made first assistant to Professor J. D. Whitney in the first geological survey of California. Mt. Whitney was named after the chief of the expedition. Brewer discovered a mountain which is called after him.

During the survey, Brewer also found time to teach chemistry at the University of California, then only a college. Later he was offered a job as professor of agriculture at his alma mater, a position he held for 40 years.

Brewer was a pioneer of the same type as Uncle Ben Holt. Holt, it will be remembered, invented the combined harvester and reaper and the tractor. Brewer was one of the first to apply chemistry to agriculture. He made a detailed analysis of the different soils in California. The results of his work were made public in numerous articles he wrote for magazines and agricultural reports. He was chosen to edit "Botany of California," published in 1876 and the first authoritative book on the subject.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

David Ransdell arrives at New York from South Africa, with photographic plates for Dr. Cole Hendron. Tony Drake calls at the Hendrons' apartment. Eve Hendron, with whom Tony is in love, introduces Tony to Ransdell. Professor Bronson, eminent astronomer, has discovered two planets that have been brought under the attraction of our sun. The result of the inevitable collision must be the end of the earth. The approaching bodies are referred to as Bronson Alpha and Bronson Beta. Hendron plans a "Space Ship" on which he hopes to make a landing on Bronson Beta, but has not been able to find a metal which will withstand the heat and pressure of atomic energy to be used in propelling the Space Ship. Tidal waves and quakes change the entire surface of the earth. The Hendron colony suffers, but survives. Hendron's camp is attacked by a hunger-crazed horde, and half of the personnel is killed. Hendron calls the survivors into the ship and sends it aloft. The thousands in the attacking horde are wiped out by the searing blast emitted by the ship. Hendron announces the building of a second and larger Space Ship so all may escape to Bronson Beta. Just before the ships are to leave the earth, Eve and Tony find two little children, left there by their father, who has disappeared.

CHAPTER X—Continued

—19—

"Father advanced the time," returned Eve. "He decided to give a few minutes more of warning; or else he fooled me, too."

"You are carrying that child?" asked Tony. Eve had the little girl.

"Yes," said Eve. "You are carrying the boy?"

"Yes," said Tony. "Rules or no rules; necessities or no necessities, if we can take sheep and goats I guess we can take these two."

"I guess so," said Eve; and she strode strongly beside him into the edge of illumination as the great floodlights blazed out.

The buildings were all alight; and everybody was bustling. The loading of the two Arks long ago had been completed. The passengers ran back and forth, calling, crying, shaking hands, embracing one another.

They were all to go; every one in sight was billed on the Space Ships; but some would be on one ship, some on the other. Would they meet again—on Bronson Beta? Would either ship get there?

Tony, hurrying to his station, appreciated how wisely Hendron had acted in deceiving them all—even himself—as to the night. Here he was, second in command of the first Space Ship, carrying a strange child in contravention of all orders. The chief commander's daughter also carried a child.

No one stopped them. Not Hendron himself. It was the last hour on earth, and men's minds were rocking.

The bugles blew again; and Tony, depositing the boy with Eve, set about his business of checking the personnel of his ship. Three hundred yards away Dave Ransdell checked the personnel of his larger party.

Ransdell, for a moment, ran over. He asked for Hendron, but he sought, also, Eve. Tony did not interfere; he allowed them their last minutes together.

A third time the bugles blew.

Tony completed his check of crew and passengers. Thrice he blew his whistle.

From off to the right, where the second ship lay, Dave Ransdell's shrill signal answered.

"Close valves and locks!"

There was no one on the ground. No one! All checked and tallied, thrice over. Yet as Tony left the last lock open to gaze out again and listen, he heard a faint cry. The father of the children!

Could he take him, too? One man more? Of course they could make it. Tony withheld the final signal.

The voice was faint and far away, and in its thin notes could be detected the vibrations of tense anxiety. It came from where the airplane field lay. Presently he made out syllables, but not their meaning.

"Hello," he yelled mightily. "Who is it?"

Back came the thinly shouted reply: "C'est moi, Duquesne! Attendez!"

Tony's mind translated: "It's I, Duquesne! Wait."

On the opposite side of the flying field a lone human figure struggled into the rays of the floor lights. It was the figure of a short fat man running clumsily, waving his arms and pausing at intervals to shout. Duquesne! The name had a familiar sound. Then Tony remembered. Duquesne was the French scientist in charge of building the French Space Ship that had been reported to him by James long ago.

He turned to the attendants at the airlock.

"Get Hendron," he said. "Tell him Duquesne is here alone." He operated the winch which moved the stairway back to the hull of the ship.

The short fat man trotted across the field, stopping frequently to gesticulate and shout: "Attendez! C'est moi, Duquesne!"

At last he scrambled up the steps of the concrete foundations to the ship. He rushed across the platform and arrived at the airlock. He wore the remnants of a khaki uniform which did not fit him. Protruding from the breast pocket of the tunic was the butt of a revolver. He was black-haired, black-eyed and big-nosed. When he began to speak brokenly, he first swore in French, and then said in English: "I am Duquesne! The great Duquesne! The celebrated Duquesne! The famous Duquesne. The French physicist, me, Duquesne. This I take for the ship of Cole 'Endron—yes? Then, so I am here. Tell him I have come from France in three months, running a steamboat by myself almost, flying across this foul country with my plane, which it is broken down near what was Milwaukee, and to here I have walked by myself alone these many days. You are going now, yes? Tell him to go. Tell him Duquesne is here. Tell him I leave those pigs, those dogs, those cows, those onions, who would build such a foolish ship as they will break their necks in. I knew this 'Endron ship would fly, so I have come to it. Bah! They are stupid, my French colleagues. More suitable for the motormen of trams than for flyers in the outer space."

At that instant Hendron arrived at the top of the spiral staircase. He rushed forward, his eyes alight. "Duquesne! By G—d, Duquesne! I'm delighted. You're in the nick of time. In forty minutes we would have been away from here."

Duquesne gripped Hendron's hand, and skipped around him as if he were playing a child's game. With his free fist, he smote upon his breast; he shouted so that the entire chamber reverberated: "Am I a fool that you should have to tell me what hour was set for your departure? Have I no brains? Do I know nothing about astronomy? Have I never studied physics? Idiots, charming friends, glorious Americans, fools! Have I no brain? Can I not anticipate? Here I am."

Suddenly he let go of Hendron's hand and stopped dancing. He bowed very gravely, first to Hendron, then to Tony, then to the crew. "Gentlemen," he said, "let's be going. Let's be on our way."

"What about the ships that were being built in other countries in Europe?" Hendron asked him.

"The English?" returned Duquesne. "They will get away. What then, who knows? Can you 'muddle through space, Cole 'Endron? I ask it. But the English are sound; they have a good ship. But as to them, I have made my answer, I am here."

"The Germans?" demanded Hendron.

The Frenchman gestured. "Too advanced! They have tried to take every contingency into account—too many contingency! They will make the most beautiful voyage of all—or by far the worst. As to all the others, again I observe, I have preferred to be here."

Tony looked at his number and found his place. Eve was near by him, with their two children beside her. She had sat up to welcome him. "I've been terribly nervous. Of course I knew you'd come, but it has been hard waiting here."

"We're all set," Tony said, as he adjusted himself on the floor harness.

Below, in the control room, the men took their posts. Hendron strapped himself under the glass screen. He fixed his eyes to an optical instrument, across which were two hair lines. Very close to the point of intersection was a small star. The instrument had been set so that when the star reached the center of the cross the discharge was to be started. About him was a battery of switches which were controlled by a master switch, and a lever that worked not unlike a rheostat over a series of resistances. His control-room crew were fastened in their places with their arms free to manipulate various levers.

CHAPTER XI

—

HENDRON turned to the crossed hairs on the optical instrument and began to count. Every man in the room stiffened to attention.

"One, two, three, four, five—" His hand went to the switch. The room was filled with a vibrating hum. "—six, seven, eight, nine, ten—" The sound of the hum rose now to a feline shriek. "—Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen—ready! Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty—" His hand moved to the instrument that was like a rheostat. His other hand was clenched, white-knuckled, on his straps. "Twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five." Simultaneously the crew shoved levers, and the rheostat moved up an inch. As he counted, signals flashed to the other ship. They must leave at the same moment.

A roar, redoubling that which had resounded below the ship on the night of the attack, deafened all other sound. Tony thought: "We're leaving the earth!" A quivering of the ship that jarred the soul. An upthrust on the feet. Hendron's lips moving in counting that could no longer be heard. The eyes of the men of the crew watching those lips so that when they reached fifty a second switch was touched, and the room was plunged into darkness relieved only by the dim rays of tiny bulbs over the instruments themselves. A slight change in the feeling of air pressure against the eardrums.

Tony reached toward Eve, and felt her hand stretching to meet his.

The fiery trail of the second Ark rising skyward on its apex of scintillating vapor already was miles away.

In the passenger chamber the unendurable noise rose in a steady crescendo until all those who lay there were pressed with increasing force upon the deck. Nauseated, terrified, overwhelmed, their senses foundered and many of them lapsed into unconsciousness.

Tony, who was still able to think, despite the awful acceleration of the ship, realized presently that the din was diminishing. From his rather scanty knowledge of physics, he tried to deduce what was happening. Either the Ark had reached air so thin that it did not carry sound waves, or else it was traveling so fast that its sound could not catch up with it. The speed of that diminution seemed to increase. The chamber became quieter and quieter. Tony reflected, in spite of the fearful torment he was undergoing, that eventually the only sound which would afflict it would come from the breeches of the tubes in the control rooms, and the rooms themselves would insulate that. Presently he realized that the ringing in his ears was louder than the noise made by the passage of the ship. Eve had relaxed the grip on his hand, but at that moment he felt a pressure.

"It's horrible, isn't it?" Eve cried.

"Yes, but the worst is over. We'll be accelerating for some time, though."

Energy returned to him. He struggled with the bonds that held his head, and presently spoke again to Eve. She was deathly pale. He looked at the other passengers. Many of them were still unconscious, most of them only partly aware of what was happening. He tried to lift his head from the floor, but the upward pressure still overpowered him. Then the lights in the cabin went out and the screen was illuminated. Across one side was a glimpse of the trail which they were leaving, a bright hurtling yellow stream, but it was not that which held his attention. In the center of the screen was part of a curved disk. Tony realized that he was staring up at half of the northern hemisphere of the earth.

Once again Eve pressed his hand, and Tony returned the pressure.

In the control room, Hendron still sat in the sling with his hand on the rheostat. His eyes traveled to a meter which showed their distance away from the earth. Then they moved on to a chronometer. He had already determined the time necessary for acceleration — one hundred and twelve minutes—and he could not shorten it.

Hendron operated the switch controlling the choice of periscopes. In the midst of the glass screen, the earth now appeared as a round globe, its diameter in both directions clearly apparent. More than half of it lay in shadow, but the illuminated half was like a great relief map. The whole or the United States, part of Europe and the north polar regions, were revealed to their gaze. In wonder they regarded the world that had been their home. They could see clearly the colossal changes which had been wrought upon it. The great inland sea that occupied the Mississippi valley sparkled in the morning sun. The myriad volcanoes which had sprung into being along the western cordillera were for the most part hidden under a pall of smoke and clouds.

Hendron signaled a command to his crew, who had been standing unbuckled from their slings, at attention. They now seated themselves.

"I assure you," Hendron told Tony and Eve, and their fellow passengers, "that except for its monotony, the trip will offer you no further great discomfort until we reach Bronson Beta, when we shall under the necessity of repeating approximately the same maneuver. In something less than an hour we are going to turn the periscope on France in an effort to observe the departure of the French equivalent of our ships. We are at the moment trying to locate our second Ark, which took its course at a distance from us to avoid any chance of collision, and being between us and the sun, is now temporarily lost in the glare of the sun."

Hendron disappeared through the opening in the ceiling which contained the spiral staircase.

Fans distributed the air inside the ship. Outside, there was vacuum against which the airlocks were sealed. The air of the ship, breathed and "restored," was not actually fresh, although chemically it was perfectly breathable. The soft roar of the rocket propulsion tubes fuddled the senses. The sun glared in a black sky studded with brilliant stars.

To the right of the sun, the great glowing crescents of Bronson Alpha and Bronson Beta loomed larger and larger. Eve sat with Tony as a periscope turned on them and displayed them on the screen. They could plainly see that Bronson Alpha was below and approaching the earth; Bronson Beta, slowly turning, was higher and much nearer the ship.

"Do you see their relation?" she asked.

"Between the Bronson Bodies?" said Tony. "Aren't they nearer together than they have ever been before?"

"Much nearer; and as Father—and Professor Bronson—calculated.

The Passengers Ran Back and Forth, Calling, Crying, Shaking Hands; They Were All to Go. Every One in Sight Was Billeted on the Space Ships, but Some Would Be on One Ship and Some on the Other.

Bronson Beta, being much the smaller and lighter, was revolving about Bronson Alpha. The orbit was not a circle; it was a very long ellipse. Sometimes, therefore, this brought Bronson Beta much closer to Alpha than at other times. When they went around the sun, the enormous force of the sun's attraction further distorted the orbit, and Bronson Beta probably is nearer Alpha now than it ever was before. Also, notice it is at the point in its orbit which is more favorable for us."

"You mean for our landing on it?" asked Tony.

"For that; and especially is it favorable to us, after we land—if we do," amended Eve; and she gathered the children to her. She sat between them, an arm about each, gazing at the screen.

"You see, the sun had not surely 'captured' Bronson Beta and Bronson Alpha. They had arrived from some incalculable distance and they have rounded the sun, but, without further interference than the sun's attraction, they would retreat again and perhaps never reappear.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Antique Furniture

The most general definition of antique furniture is any furniture 100 years old and at least 90 per cent original.

HOLY FACES ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Issues Have Given Rise to Much Comment.

Religion has become an important factor in the designs of postage stamps. Characters from both the Old and New Testament, their deeds and deaths, have been depicted on the colorful labels that prepay mail to points far distant from the land where the godly men once gave counsel.

Jesus Christ was first shown on a stamp in 1895 when Portugal and its colonies observed the Seventh century of the birth of St. Anthony of Padua. On it is shown the vision of the saint when he beholds the Infant Christ in the heavens The reverse side of the issue reveals a printed prayer of the "Blessed Tongue."

The most outstanding stampic portrayal of Jesus Christ presents him with his disciples. The stamp first appeared in Italy in 1923 in commemoration of the tercentenary of the death of Pope Gregory XV.

From all sides praise and criticism were heaped upon the heads of the Italian postal system. Many persons felt that the cancellation of these stamps was akin to blasphemy as the holy image would be marred. To counteract this feeling post office authorities were ordered to cancel only the outer edge of the stamps, thus preventing mutilation of the portraits.

A large group, more liberal in thought, praised the new stamps, remarking that such an effort was valuable missionary work. As a result of the favorable comment, many people purchased sets of the stamps and framed them. Only a few were actually used and Italy, sensing the popularity of stamps featuring members of the church, went on to print new stamps commemorating religious events.

In Palestine, home of the three leading religions of the world, postage stamps depict the Tomb of Rachel, the Mosque of Omar and the Sea of Galilee, important factors in the spiritual laws of the present-day world.

Even the ancient pagan beliefs have been characterized on postal emissions. Peru, origin of the Inca, features the sun, the god of that extinct race. Greece and France devoted the majority of their early stamp issues to the depiction of the old gods of mythology.

Despite Egypt's history, so interwoven with its ancient gods, it has only shown some of them on postage stamps in the past decade.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Almost Century Old

London university, in England, is preparing to celebrate its centenary next year, when part of its new home at Bloomsbury will be ready for occupation. The university has in its colleges 18,000 students, 877 professors and readers, 883 other teachers and about 12,000 outside students.

SEEMED APPROPRIATE

"How did you happen to become a chiropodist?" he was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I was always at the foot of my class at school, so just naturally drifted into this profession."—Stray Stories Magazine.

Quick Relief from HEARTBURN

IT'S surprising how many of us have heartburn. Hurry through breakfast to catch the 8:15, quick lunch at a soda fountain, confining work with lots of cigarettes all day. When your stomach goes on strike, the doctor will say *"too much acid,"* and to try Milnesia Wafers. Take one every night and you won't have any further stomach distress

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YOU KNOW ME, AL

Dear Al,

Maybe you read in the papers where Kid Dugan has got a Chicago gunman for a bodyguard now which was his own idea. This here guy has got me scared to death because he is always polishing up his gun and even if it is only thirty-two caliber, it might hurt somebody and besides he talks and walks in his sleep. I never liked no guns since that time you shot me in the chest with a soft strawberry when we was kids and I thought I was a goner. Somebody was telling me the other day that the wife of this here gunman makes him look like a crybaby and takes his gun away from him and uses it for a fan. Well, all I can say is I wisht she'd come down here and be my bodyguard. This guy may feel he needs target practice any day and start on live birds. Well, Al, excuse the long letter. I didn't have time to write a short one. You know me.

Yours as always,

Jack Keefe.

Give Him Credit

By RING LARDNER

WHO'S THAT DAME, KID,
THAT'S SLIPPERY IKE'S WIFE. SHE CAME FROM CHI TO SPEND THE WEEK-END WITH HIM
FROM THE LOOKS OF THINGS THEY AIN'T BOTH GOIN' TO LIVE OVER SUNDAY
HERE, KEEFE, HOLD MY LID
WHAT FOR ?
BECAUSE I'M POLITE AND NEVER HIT A LADY WITH MY HAT ON
International News Features, Inc.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ELECTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to petition and proceedings according to law, an election will be held on Friday, the 14th day of June, 1935, within that certain territory adjacent to the City of Willow Glen, and within the County of Santa Clara, state of California, and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the point of intersection of the Westerly line of Lincoln Avenue with the Southerly boundary line of the said City of Willow Glen, running thence Southerly along the Westerly line of Lincoln Avenue to the intersection of said Westerly line of Lincoln Avenue with the Northerly line of Curtner Avenune, thence Westerly along said Northerly line of Curtner Avenue to the point of intersection of said line with the Easterly line of Radio Avenue, thence Northerly along the Easterly line of Radio Avenue to the point of intersection thereof with the Southerly boundary line of said City of Willow Glen, thence Easterly along the said Southerly boundary line of the said City of Willow Glen to the point of beginning,

which said territory is known as "Lincoln Glen Addition," for the purpose of determining whether said territory shall be annexed to, incorporated in, and made a part of said City of Willow Glen.

The whole of said territory is designated as one precinct with the polling place in the Lincoln Glen School, South Lincoln Avenue.

The polls will be open from six o'clock A. M. until seven o'clock P. M. of said day.

The election board to conduct said election is as follows:

Inspector: Violet D. Hyne.
Judges: Emma L. Heagarty; Rose E. Huber.

At said election the electors residing in said territory shall vote "Yes" or "No" upon the question "Shall the Lincoln Glen Addition be annexed to the City of Willow Glen."

DANA THOMAS,
City Clerk of Willow Glen
(May 16-23-30; June 6-'35)

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Consumers Save on "Half Off" Plan

Consumers of electricity served by the Pacific Gas and Electric company have saved $460,000 during the first four months of 1935 through the "half off" rate reduction introduced at the beginning of the year, according to a statement issued today from the office of P. M. Downing, vice president and general manager.

Total savings amounting to more than $1,350,000 for the year ending next December will be realized by consumers if increased use of electricity continues at the rate established during the four months the discount offer has been in effect.

The "half off" offer grants a discount of 50 per cent for all electricity used in excess of the amount consumed in the corresponding month of last year. It is applicable to commercial lighting and domestic consumers who have been served at the same location for 12 months.

The announced purpose of the discount offer is to stimulate greater consumption of electricity in the home and for commercial lighting, by reducing the cost of such extra use to one half the regular rates. That consumers are taking advantage of the opportunity to enjoy more liberal use of their electric facilities is indicated by the fact that in only four months their savings have amounted to nearly one half million dollars.

John Wertman, gardener at the library, was taken to the county hospital last week for treatment. So far little material change has been noted in his condition, but it does not appear serious.

BIG RODEO AT GILROY IN JUNE DRAWS STARS

The prize list this year, both in cash and premiums, for the sixth annual Roundup and Gymkhana at Gilroy on June 15 and 16, is bigger and better than ever, Geo. C. Milias, Jr., head of the association announced today.

"The prize committee was agreeably surprised," said Milias. "Cups, trophies, saddles, and liberal cash prizes will be offered as awards for those who compete in feats of grace and daring at Gilroy's great western spectacle."

The official list of prizes and premiums, and rules for the entrants, has been printed and is now obtainable from the Gilroy chamber of commerce, headquarters of the Gymkhana association, and riders of Santa Clara county can secure all the free copies they wish by tractive prizes are expected to

As in former years, Gilroy's atdropping a card to the Gilroy chamber of commerce.

bring to the Gymkhana the world's greatest riders, and in addition to those competing on the track and in the arena, the committee has secured the services of a group of the finest rodeo entertainers ever assembled at any one rodeo. This will be Gilroy's sixth annual Gymkhana and those in charge state that the slogan, "Bigger and Better," will be something more than a catch phrase, when the big show opens at Gilroy.

Irving Tyson, a former student of Campbell high school, has taken a position as salesman with the Canelo Motor company in San Jose.

Ted Cox Will Head Mat Card

Still a drawing card and rougher than ever, Ted (King Kong) Cox, who was cheered for the first time in San Jose last Saturday, has been signed for the main event of a wrestling program to be held Saturday at Forman's arena.

Cox, who put more action into 20 minutes than any wrestler who has appeared here in months, will tangle with "Iron Mike" Mazurki, who did so well against Jim Browning here two weeks ago. Incidentally, Mazurki was married to Miss Lo Ree Bridges at St. Joseph's church in San Jose this week. The match will be the first opportunity for his wife to see him in action.

Ted has instilled some much-needed interest in that mat game by his actions during the week he has been back from the northwest. His name on a mat program has been sufficient to draw larger crowds in every town he has appeared in.

Some weeks ago, Dr. Freddie Meyer defeated Bob (Rebel) Russell here in a wild main event that saw a fluke finish. Russell has been building himself back into a position to meet Meyer again and they have been signed for a two-out-of-three-fall semi-windup. Two other bouts are also on the card.

The Methodist Sunday school will enjoy its picnic at Los Gatos park Saturday. Transportation will be furnished those needing it. Assembly will be made at the church at 9 o'clock.

Professional Directory

DR. F. R. ANDERSON
Physician and Surgeon
Office: Medico-Dental Bldg, San Jose: Hrs: 11 to 12 and 2 to 5
Hours at home: 9 to 11 & 7 to 9
Phones Campbell 164 & Col. 776
If No Answer, Call Col. 2960

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
W. E. Vaughn, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
H. E. Hansen, N. G.
Abe Klassen, Secretary

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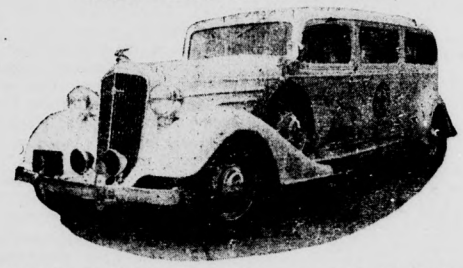

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